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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 41

Section 1

August 18, 1926.

THE PRESIDENT AND FARM POLI- CIES

A Paul Smith's, N.Y., dispatch to The New York Times to-day says: "The administration's farm policy has not taken such definite shape as to permit the announcement of the plans. Mr. Coolidge was the authority for the statement yesterday that the Government does not contemplate bringing banks, insurance companies and others into a \$100,000,000 pool to loan money to the cooperatives and farmers generally, as reported by visitors at Paul Smith's.

"Charles S. Barrett, head of the National Farm Union, who was a two days' guest at White Pine Camps, was asked by the President as to the report of such a plan, according to information yesterday, and he said that he and others had been invited to a conference of bankers in New York at which some credit plans were contemplated. This conference was to be held soon, it was said, and the plans explained by Mr. Barrett may become known in New York."

CIVIL AVIATION

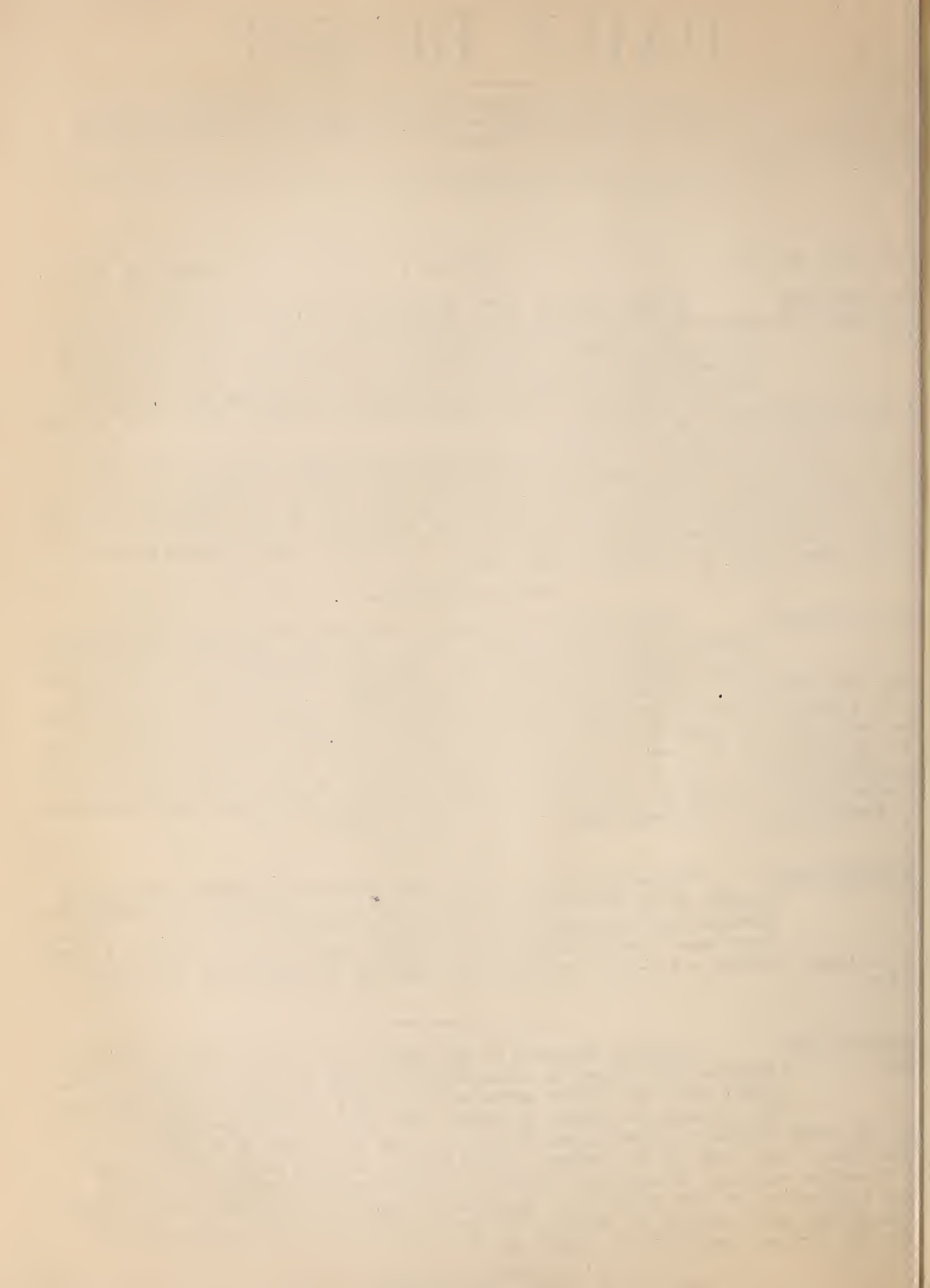
A Paul Smith's dispatch to the press to-day says: "In looking forward to the quick development of commercial aviation in the United States through the new Air act, President Coolidge is of the opinion that the Government, through the operation of air postal service, has helped bring about a condition where commercial aviation can take the field in a profitable manner. The Government, Mr. Coolidge holds, has encouraged the expansion of commercial aviation by the postal air service and demonstrated the efficiency of American fliers and American aircraft. This is a field the President thinks should be developed in its infancy by the Government, just as the national and local Governments gave assistance and encouragement to the railroads in their initial stages....."

FERTILIZER RATE CUT

The press to-day reports that widespread downward revision of freight rates on fertilizer and fertilizer materials in the South was decided upon yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroads were ordered to put the new scale into effect by January 1, 1927. The decision followed a two-year investigation begun by the commission on its own motion.

WHEAT IN SOUTH- WEST

A Wichita dispatch to the press to-day says: "Of one thing the Southwestern farmer is certain--he is going in for more wheat. Estimates are that 100,000 acres more sod will be broken in the Southwest this autumn for sowing to wheat. The use of power machinery gives an easy and cheap method of planting and there is always the chance of a profit in a large yield. The scope in the change in farm methods is seen in the elimination of the threshing machine, or separator, which is being displaced by the new combine, which threshes as it cuts the grain. Hundreds of expensive equipments worth \$2,000 to \$3,500 are made useless all through the wheat belt, and a profession existing since the earliest settlement is wiped out."

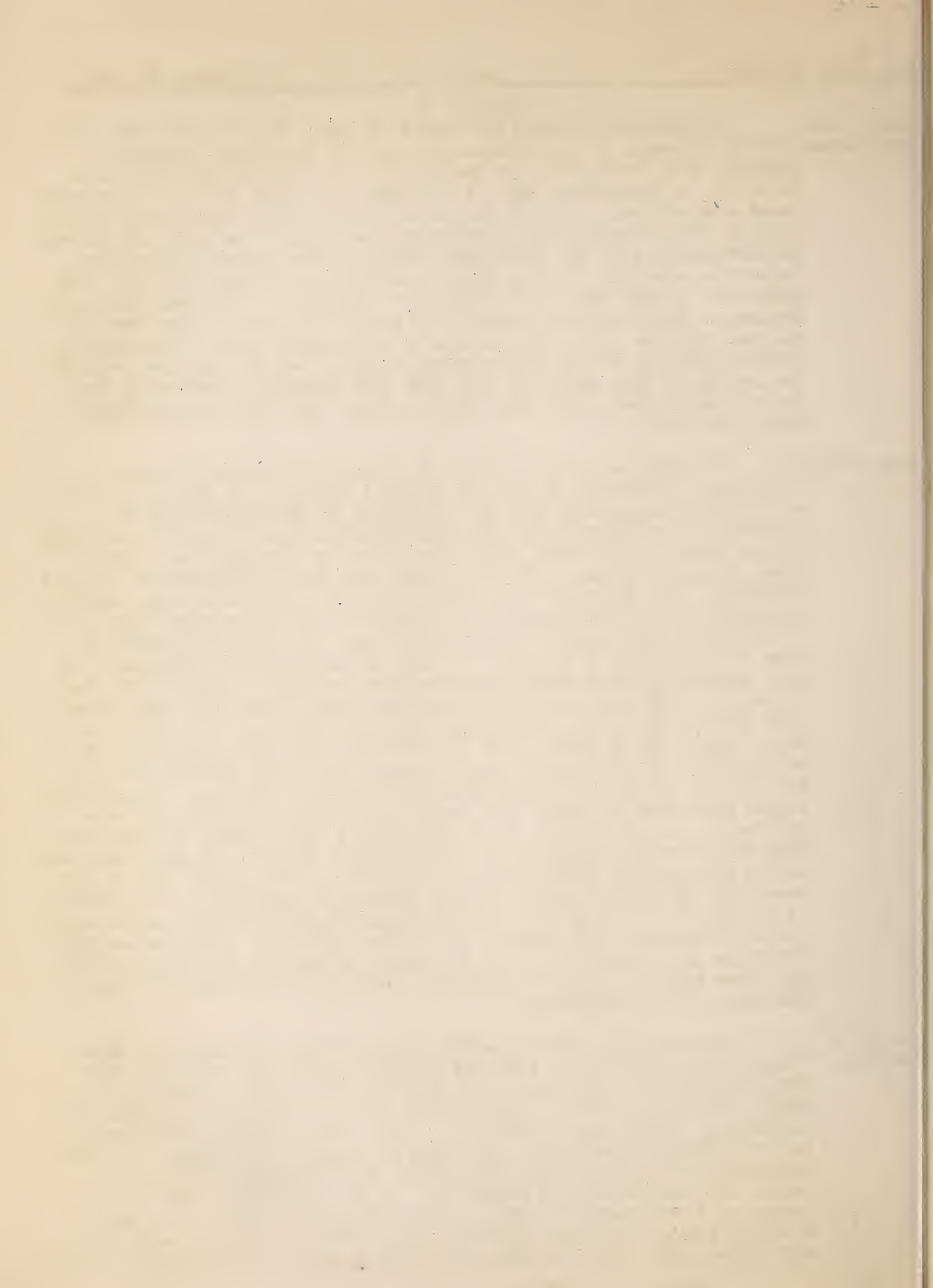


Section 2

Dairy Plant Manufacturers Record for August 12 says: "As the first unit in a for Alabama plant estimated to cost ultimately close to \$1,000,000, Southern Dairies, with headquarters at Washington, D.C., has started work on a structure in Birmingham, Ala., to be used as a dairy section of the great plant contemplated. Most of the structures to follow this first building will be used in making and distributing ice cream. The unit just started in Birmingham is in the Smith Park section, where several other great industries also are erecting plants, and will cost about \$75,000. This unit will be used largely to handle the business of the former Glen Iris Creamery, which Southern Dairies took over. 'We plan to take care of all the milk and cream requirements of Birmingham,' said a statement by Southern Dairies to the Manufacturers Record, 'and the milk and cream to be handled at this plant all will come from Alabama.' Buttermilk and Dixie Queen butter, made from Alabama cream, also will be distributed from this plant."

Farm Deflation An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 17 says: "Secretary of Commerce Hoover has issued a statement at Chicago in which he promises cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Treasury in investigating a farm land situation said to exist in certain States where 'forced sales under foreclosure of mortgages' are taking place in undue measure, with the result that great depression of values is occurring. The Secretary does not say what can or will be done, but he announces that the Government is in search of some plan which 'will tend to stabilize land values.' Undoubtedly there is a serious problem in some of the States of the West. It may be described as 'deflation,' as some members of the present Government are inclined to speak of it, but it needs a good deal more careful analysis than a mere name tag. Financial conditions in the agricultural regions became bad as a result of hasty loans made by banks, many of which were national and many of which were members of the Federal Reserve system, but which nevertheless did not receive the careful supervision they ought to have had. In addition, a good many weak new banks that ought not to have existed at all were chartered. As a result of these conditions a large number of bank failures have occurred throughout the Middle West, and in realizing their assets a good deal of land is put on the market. This is the fact in the case, and 'deflation' seems a rather inadequate description. The remedy is not more credit, but more carefully applied credit, more careful supervision of banking, more prudent and strict repression of unwise banking practices and refusal to permit the growth of new and weak institutions. All these remedies against recurrence of present conditions are within the power of our authorities."

Florida's Reaction An editorial in The Magazine of Wall Street for August 14 says: "The crest of the Florida boom was reached a year ago, and since that period results of the readjustment have become visible. A number of small banks have failed, though partly due to conditions not applicable to Florida. Real estate values, of course, have suffered considerably and the aftermath has been a fair drop in building activities. It seems reasonable to conclude that this process will continue for some time before the readjustment is completed. On the other hand, there is no reason to doubt Florida's future possibilities for growth. Not only as a winter resort but, more important, as a source of fruits, vegetables and lumber, this State has been under development for years and it is not

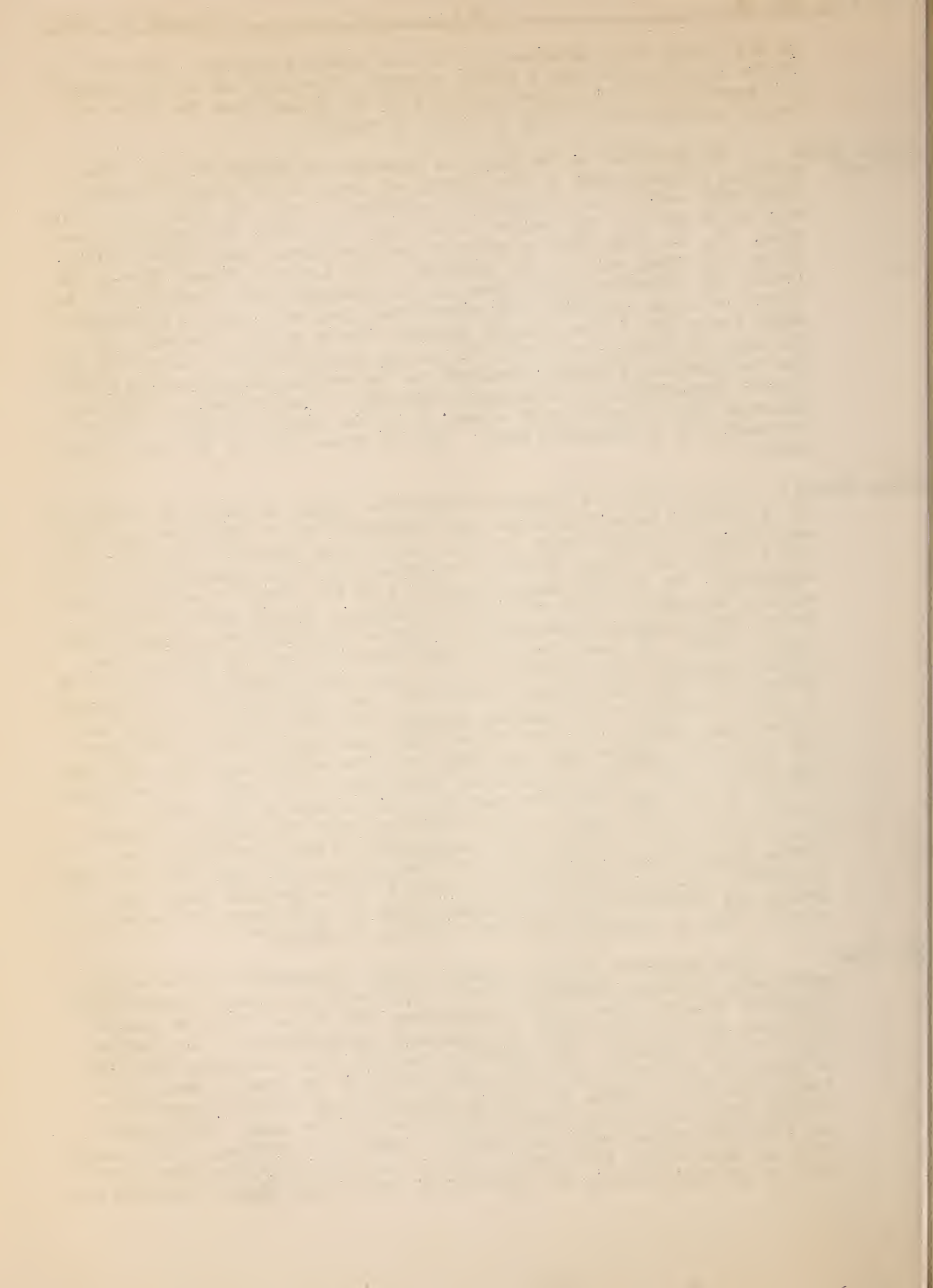


at all likely to be affected by the real estate situation. Those who have looked upon Florida from a purely economic viewpoint and not as a haven for speculative real estate profits hold the belief that the State will become more and more a real producer of wealth."

Flower Shows for 1927 An editorial in The Florists Exchange for August 14 says: "The striking advances made in the holding of large flower shows of recent years must excite the everlasting wonderment of the old timer, for it is only these men who can realize to the full the modern development in our line. For the year 1927 we are promised some seven large flower shows. (these, all going well, we are assured of the National Flower Show at Detroit, the Cleveland Flower Show and the International Flower Show at New York; the first and third both established features; that at Philadelphia which looks fair to be a yearly feature; Boston is also assured, and Chicago and St. Louis are among the strong possibilities. These will give the enterprising florists, seedsmen and nurserymen located within a day's travel, opportunity to distinguish themselves. Additionally, there are numerous other regular large shows, while the number of smaller shows is increasing at a tremendous pace. And all these make for the good of the trade."

Packer Profits An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for August 13 says: "We wonder if it is possible under the Packer and Stockyards Act to determine just how much money the packers make on their hog killing and cattle killing operations inside the United States as compared with their operations in Argentina. The British papers recently told the story of American packers selling Argentine beef very cheaply in England, taking severe losses there, but recouping themselves by taking an unusually wide margin in the United States. We have always had the suspicion that the packers were making unusually large profits on their hog slaughtering operations in the United States and that these profits were used oftentimes to cover losses in other branches of the packing business, not only in this country but perhaps also abroad. We have hinted this from time to time in the past and always the packers have come back with the retort that they were losing money on their hog slaughtering operations at the time. Nevertheless, the end of the year has shown that the packers made a very substantial profit, and men who ought to know something about the packing business have told us that as a rule hog slaughtering is more profitable than cattle slaughtering. The farmers of Iowa produce more hogs than any other two States and are interested in knowing if it is possible under the packer and stockyards act to determine just how much money the packers make on hogs as compared with their profits on cattle."

Radio Trade Farm Implement News for August 5 says: "Implement dealers are in peculiarly fortunate position to sell radio sets to farmers, because most implement dealers have a wide acquaintance with those with whom they do business, and the well cared for implement establishment is the meeting place of many farmers. One dealer at the last Iowa convention told how he put in a good radio set in his rest room for the entertainment of the farmers and their wives, and during December alone he sold thirty-five similar sets practically without effort and all for cash. That dealer was literally pulled into radio trade.... Generally speaking, radio reception has been better this summer than it was all last winter, and city dealers and jobbers have not experienced their usual summer lull this year."



There are radio sets now available that reproduce music more faithfully than a phonograph. With the whole country to draw on for entertainment, the farmer and his family need radio enjoyment more than any other class in the country."

Texas Fig
Crop

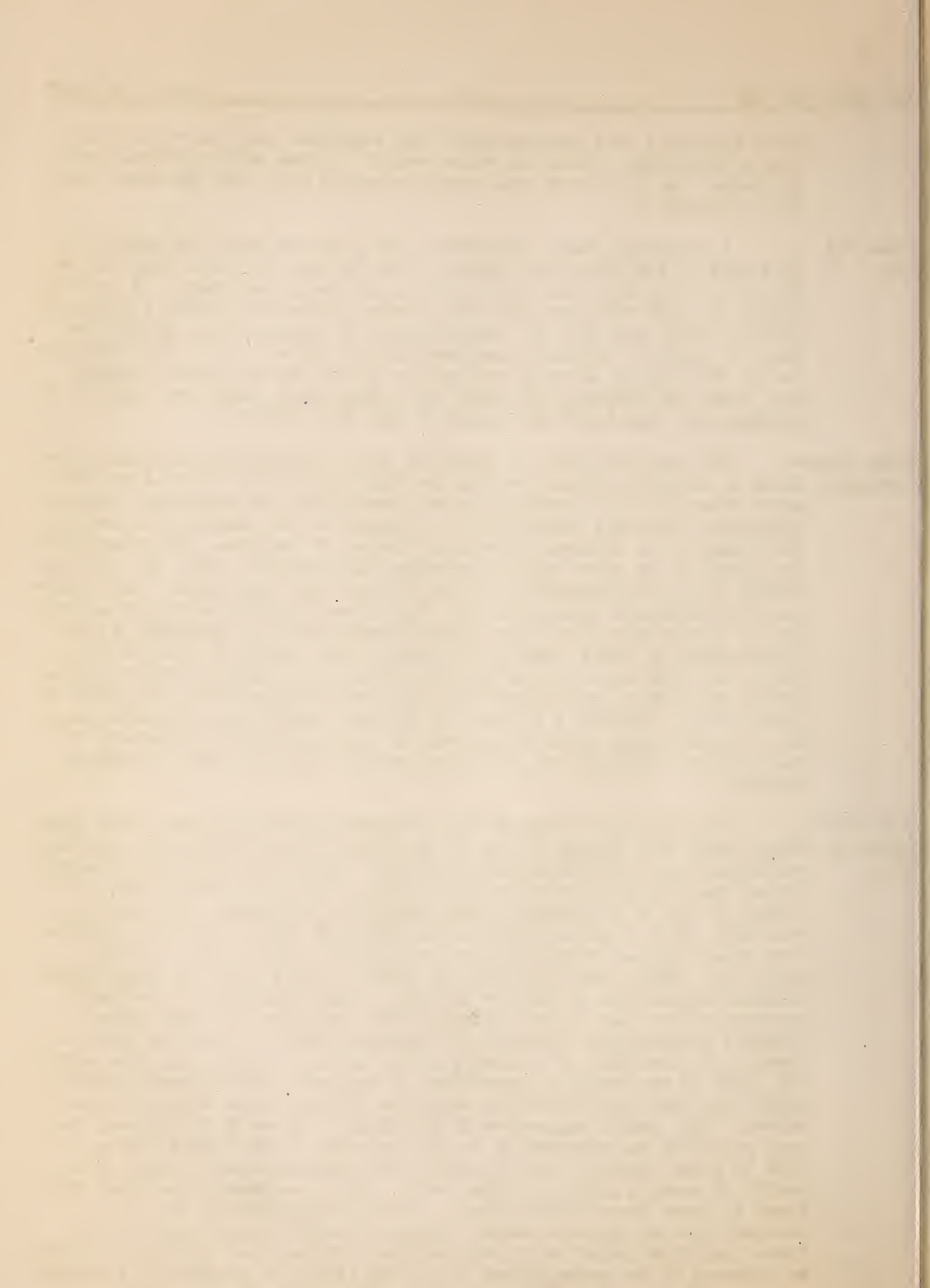
A Dickinson, Tex., dispatch to the press of August 13 says: "In this part of the Gulf Coast region, lying between Galveston and Houston, the largest fig crop ever known here is now being harvested. It is only within the last few years that the growing of figs has become a commercial industry here, and with the establishment of fig-preserving plants thousands of acres of orchards have been planted and are now in full bearing. One of the largest of these orchards is on the San Leon farm, situated near here, and embraces 300 acres of bearing trees, which are expected to produce more than 1,500,000 pounds of figs this season."

Truck Trans-
portation

The New York Times of August 14 says: "Transportation leaders have drawn a sharp distinction between the functions of the railroad and the motor truck in their testimony before hearings by the Interstate Commerce Commission which are being held in all parts of the country this summer, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The truck finds its field in the short hauls, rendering quick service, while the railroad excels in the transportation of bulk freight over long hauls. The following five important conclusions have been drawn from the testimony offered by the leaders thus far: Motor truck transportation is primarily a local distribution of goods, chiefly foodstuffs; the tonnage of goods hauled more than sixty miles is small; truck haulage is largely a direct distribution of goods to their final use; long haul transportation in excess of sixty miles is usually a movement of special commodities, household goods, &c., depending upon speed of delivery or some special characteristic of the commodity shipped; and the owner-operator hauls the bulk of highway traffic."

Wild Flower
Conservation

An editorial in Country Life (London) for July 31 says: "Year after year, about this season, lovers of our native flowers become more and more perturbed about their diminishing numbers. They visit a carefully guarded corner where, last year or the year before or the year before that, a colony of such a rare morsel as the bee orchis flourished, and find it vanished. With a little common-sense deduction, they come to the conclusion that they have been rooted up and spirited away by some fanatic collector. This, alas! is only the truth. Plants that were even common a decade ago are now as rare as the dodo. This extinction is not only confined to the rare flora. Examples have been cited of large areas formerly covered with bluebells and primroses where now not one is to be found....To advertise of a plant's rarity is one solution, and some authority, such as the Board of Agriculture or the Royal Horticultural Society, might well issue an illustrated catalogue of plants that should be preserved. That such a suggestion is practical is shown by the success that such publicity has attained in certain portions of the United States. Both by press publicity and by notices the public has been warned of the rarity of certain plants in given areas. They have been placed upon their honor to leave these plants alone....Another suggestion is that of a national park or open-air museum, where our native plants could be collected and grown under proper supervision. Distant New Zealand is taking an interest in the conservation of its own flora, as is shown in a report



in the Dominion of Wellington by Dr. L. Cockayne, the great botanist. In this report Doctor Cockayne sums up admirably the advantages of a New Zealand open-air museum. He says: 'The main features of an open-air museum are: (1) a well grown collection of, as far as possible, all the species of the New Zealand flora, from the North Cape to the south of Stewart Island (in the extreme south); (2) representations on a fairly large scale of the leading plant associations of the land as they existed in primeval New Zealand; (3) the horticultural use that can be made of the plants most suitable for that purpose; (4) the restoration of the present flora to what it originally was...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Aug. 17: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.15 to \$2.85 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Georgia Elberta peaches mostly \$1.25 to \$1.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in consuming centers. North Carolina Hales \$1.50 to \$2. New Mexico and Texas Pink Meat cantaloupes \$1 to \$1.35 per standard flat. Delaware and Maryland various varieties 75¢ to \$1.50 per standard 45. Massachusetts Yellow onions mostly \$2 to \$2.25 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Washington and Iowa stock \$2 to \$2.25 in Middle West.

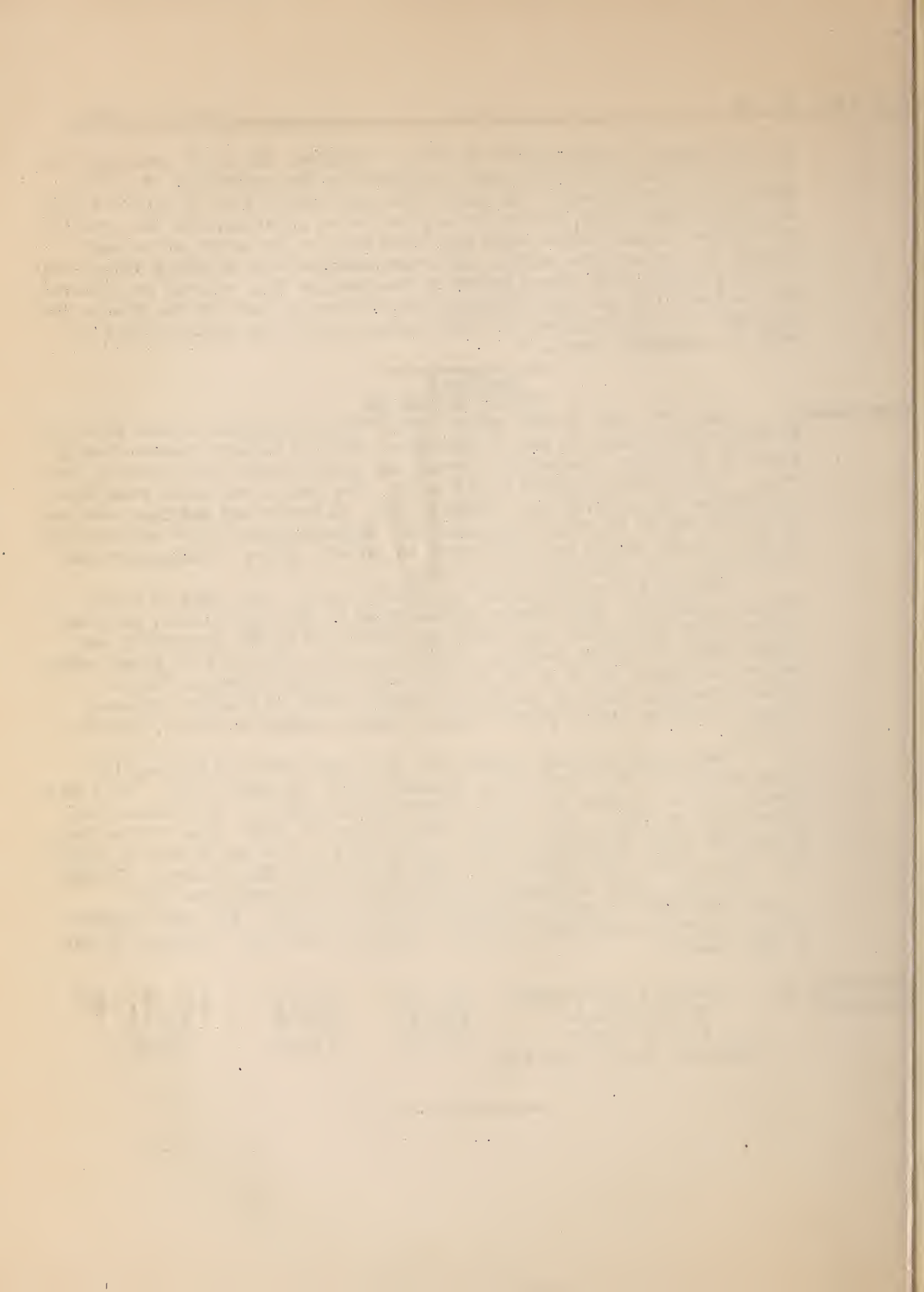
Chicago hog prices closed at \$13.55 for the top, bulk of sales \$10.25 to \$13.25. Beef steers choice \$9.40 to \$10.65; heifers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10.50; cows, good and choice \$6 to \$8; low cutter and cutter \$3.50 to \$4.65; vealers, medium to choice, \$10 to \$14; heavy calves medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$9.25; fat lambs medium to choice \$12 to \$14.60; yearling wethers, medium to choice, \$9.50 to \$12.25; fat ewes, common to choice, \$5 to \$7.50; feeding lambs, medium to choice, \$11.25 to \$14.

Grain prices quoted August 17: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.45 to \$1.52. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.35; St.Louis \$1.33. No.1 hard winter St.Louis \$1.34; No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.36. No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 76 1/2¢. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 79 1/2¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 1/2¢; Minneapolis 81¢; St.Louis 81¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 80¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 38 1/2¢; Minneapolis 38¢; St.Louis 37 3/4¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 13 points, closing at 17.38¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 17 points, closing at 16.75¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price		Aug. 17, 1925	
			Aug. 16,	Aug. 17, 1925
	20 Industrials	164.14	166.10	141.56
	20 R.R. stocks	117.89	118.85	103.28

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 18.)



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Vol. XXII, No. 42

Section 1

August 19, 1926.

THE PRESIDENT AND FARM PROB- LEMS

A Paul Smith's, N.Y., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Continuing his study of the farm problem...President Coolidge will confer with Senator Capper of Kansas, who will arrive to-day as a White Pine Camp guest. The business situation of the country and the farm question in the West were brought before Mr. Coolidge by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who reached here yesterday, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Julia Rosenwald."

SYNTHETIC FOOD PRODUCTS

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Synthetic food products now being developed by the chemist and biologist, the utilization of foods which now exist and are little used, the vast quantities of food and chemicals necessary for the maintenance of plant life in the ocean and the food supplies which may be available from waste lands will solve the problem of the world's food supply, according to chemists who addressed the Institute of Politics yesterday. Proteins and carbohydrates necessary for human diet will, in the future, probably be made in the factory rather than raised on the farm, the chemists asserted. They also predicted that food in the future will be obtained from the light of the sun and the nitrogen in the air..!The time may come when our soils may be relieved in part from the production of commodities now designated as agricultural,' said Doctor Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. 'Synthetic chemistry may assume responsibility for the manufacture of alcohols or even carbohydrates in the factory rather than on the farm. For all that, the time will never come when we shall be free from the care of our soils and the safeguarding through them of the necessary supplies of food, fibre and fats and other commodities needed for the maintenance of our economic and social structure." Thirty men in a factory the size of a city block, said Doctor Barnard, President of the American Institute of Baking, Chicago, can produce in the form of yeast as much food value as 1,000 men working on 75,000 acres under ordinary agricultural conditions."

FRENCH RUBBER

A Paris dispatch to the press to-day says: "To cede to the United States 2,000,000 acres of land in Indo-China, suitable for growing rubber, as a settlement for the French war debt to America, is the proposal made by Deputy Outrey, representing Cochin-China, in the nationalist newspaper Liberte yesterday. M. Outrey already has written to Raymond Poincare, premier and finance minister, outlining his project....'We can offer the Americans a proposition to produce sufficient rubber annually to supply the market, thereby reducing prices to a reasonable profit-bearing figure and affording a saving to United States consumers of 8,000,000,000 paper francs on the 400,000 tons of rubber they use,' he says.....M. Outrey, after consulting official government maps and surveys, believes the rubber land which he proposes to cede to the United States could be plotted out in the province of Camboge."



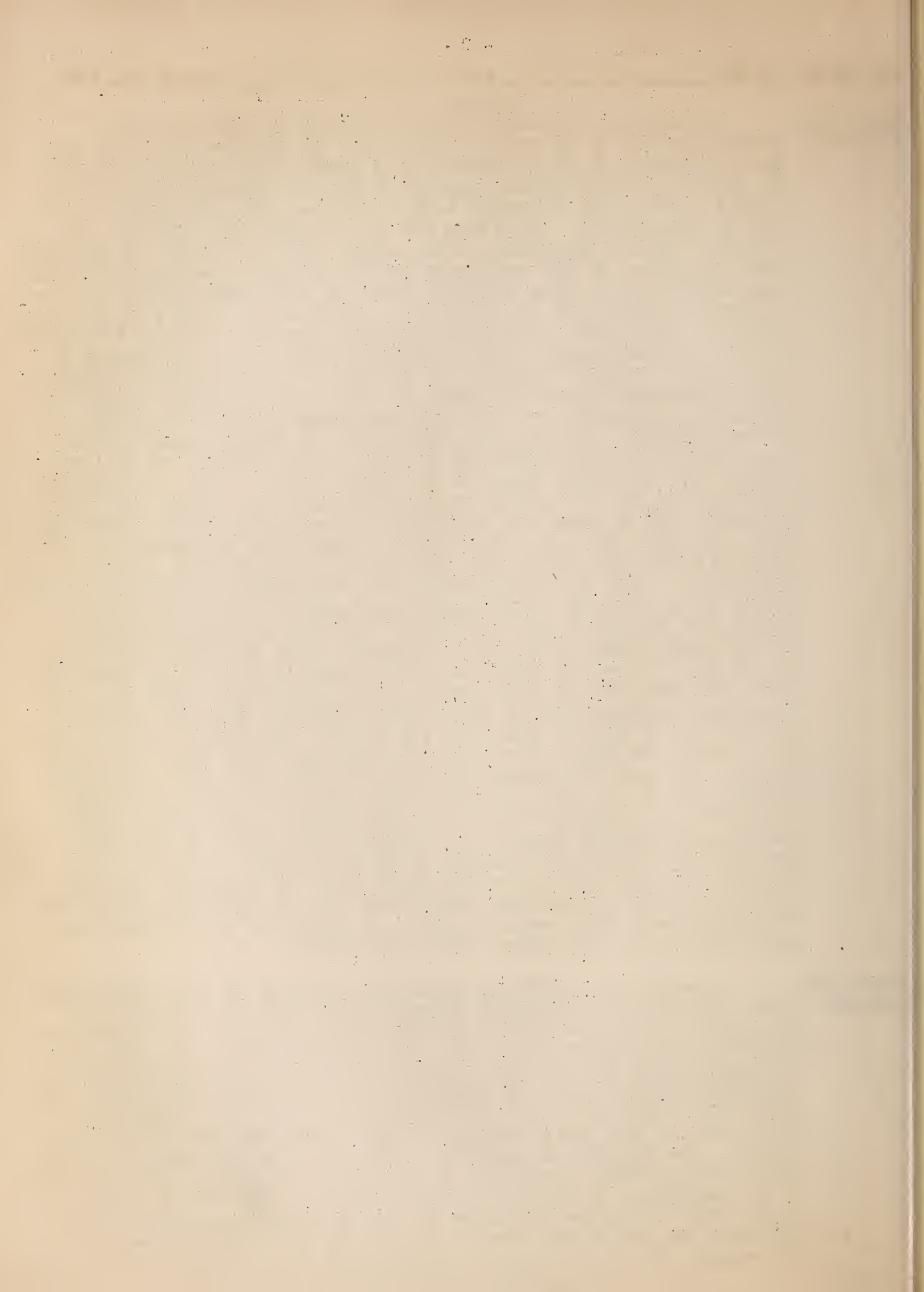
Section 2

Better Beef

Promotion An editorial in Western Breeders Journal for August 5 says: "Representatives of the various elements of the livestock business, producers and killers, met in conference at Kansas City on July 22 and 23. The purpose of the conference was the forming of permanent organization devoted to the cause of 'better beef.' Nine men were selected to do the work of organization. Those nine men have elected their officers, and will meet again at Des Moines, Iowa, during State fair week. We have said that the purpose of this conference was the forming of permanent organization devoted to the cause of better beef. We understand that it is to be a 'National Better Beef Association.'....There are two points of view involved in this matter, as we have repeatedly insisted. There is the point of view that the purpose of this agitation should be the interesting of the wealthier class of consumers in the best of beef so that the comparatively restricted class who produce it may be more adequately remunerated. And there is the point of view that this movement should be directed into broader channels, involving the establishing of standard grades of all meat retailed so that justice may be done to all consumers and all producers. We, of course, adhere to the latter point of view. And whatever experimenting the new national organization may do we believe that ultimately it will be found that the effect of its labors, judged by any adequate standard, will not be sufficient to compensate the industry for the time and money spent unless this wider view is the governing factor in its activities....What is the situation now? The Secretary of Agriculture has placed at the disposal of the packers the services of his department in grading and marking of beef carcasses. His offer was effective July 1, and he urged killers to utilize it promptly. That was over a month ago, and we haven't seen any marked meat in the markets yet. The packers, who don't care much for the scheme anyhow, will certainly not make use of the department's grading service unless their customers among the retailers ask for it, and most of them won't ask for it. One packer--Wilson & Co.--sent word to the Kansas City conference that they would honor the request of their customers for branded beef, but evidently the other packers are fighting shy of it. What does this mean? It means simply that branded beef won't be a general thing in the meat markets of the country until legislative enactment compels the adoption of the system by all alike. And this will involve the branding of all beef grades, not just two or three of the tops. It is perfectly plain that any legislation designed merely to advertise high-class beef rather than to establish a system affecting all beef would not hold water. It would have to be 'Truth-in-Meat' legislation, not 'Better Beef' legislation....."

Cooperative
Marketing

An editorial in The Iowa Homestead for August 12 says: "The growth of the agricultural cooperative movement in the last 10 years has been very great....The actual growth in membership, however, is not nearly as important as the nature of the work which the cooperatives are now doing as compared with what they did a decade ago and for that reason progress during the next 10 years will undoubtedly be much greater than it has been since 1915. Farmers are just now beginning to learn what cooperation means and what they can accomplish through working together for a common purpose. The pressure of population is changing the economic life of the Nation and is making cooperation on the part of the farmers more necessary, if not imperative, if they are to hold their own. The need of cooperation among farmers to reduce production as well as marketing costs is now appreciated not only by the farmers, but also by the leading commercial interests...."



**Farm Fire
Insurance**

The growing menace of fire on the American farm is pointed out in a statement, in the nature of a general warning, issued to-day by the agricultural committee of the National Fire Waste Council, sponsored by the insurance department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Farm fire losses in 1925, the committee survey discloses, showed an increase of 65 per cent over fire losses in 1920, the annual total now running approximately \$150,000,000. Over a period of years up to 1923 lightning was the chief cause of farm fires, being responsible for 13.5 per cent of the total. Then followed in order defective chimneys and flues, 13 per cent, and sparks on roofs, nearly 7 per cent. In 1924 defective flues headed the list of fire causes being responsible for 14 per cent of the losses that year. Sparks on roofs increased to 10 per cent. The conclusion is drawn from these percentages that maintenance has been neglected, old roofs have become a source of danger and chimneys and flues have not been inspected and repaired.

**Federal Em-
ployees
Reduction**

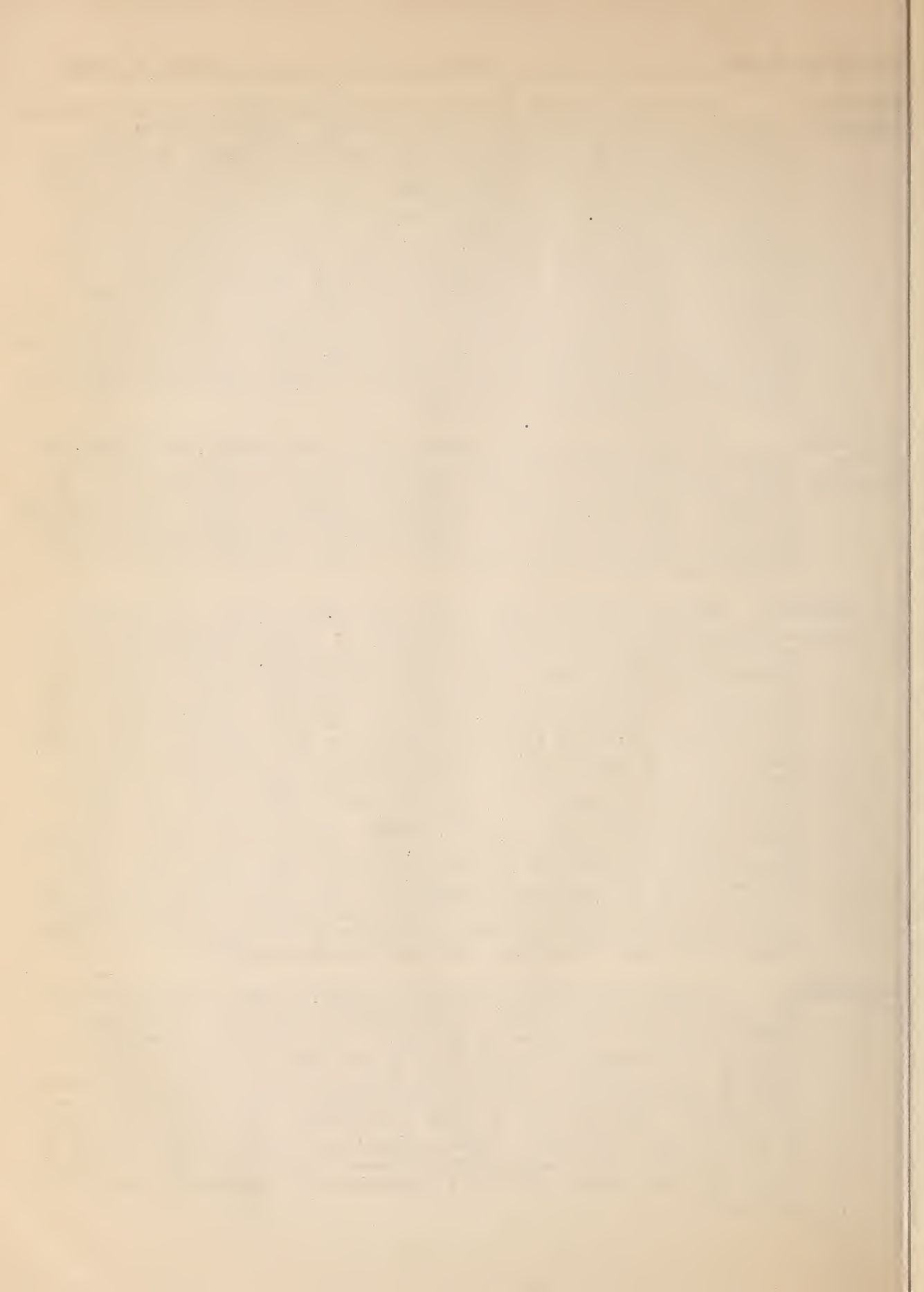
The Government's Civil Service roll, which jumped from 438,057 in 1916 to a peak of 917,760 on the day the armistice was signed, Nov. 11, 1918, is continuing its gradual recession toward the pre-war level. In the last fiscal year, the net reduction amounted to 4,031, leaving 560,705 persons on the roll June 30. Of these 480,947 were men and 79,758 women. The number employed in the District of Columbia included 35,905 men and 25,006 women. (Press, Aug. 18.)

**Milk Standards
in Newfound-
land**

Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal for August 4 says: "At a recent lecture by the public health officer at St. John's, Newfoundland, the statement was made that methods in milk production in Newfoundland had improved very materially of late, states Vice Consul George H. Barringer in a report received in the Department of Commerce. From a public health standpoint, it is interesting to note this officer's statement that since the testing of cows for tubercular disease in this country has been introduced, some 357 dairy cows have been tested and of this number only 27 have shown positive reactions, or about 8.5 per cent. This was stated to be a creditable showing, as in England recent tests of this sort had showed that about 40 per cent had reacted. As a further indication that a great improvement in milk supply had taken place in the colony, the public health officer stated that in 1918 tests showed that 28 per cent of the milk was under the legitimate standard but that in 1925 tests showed that less than 10 per cent was not up to the requirements. The dairy farmers of the colony have shown a distinct willingness to comply with the regulations of the board of health, with the foregoing results."

**Saskatchewan
Farms**

A Regina dispatch to the press of August 6 says: "Saskatchewan is the biggest farm in the world, in the belief of the Hon. J.G. Gardiner, 'farmer premier.' Seventy-five per cent of the province's population lives in rural areas, while the other 25 per cent, composed of city dwellers, is dependent on farming for its prosperity. 'There are 118,426 farms in Saskatchewan with an aggregate acreage of 37,826,320 acres,' said Mr. Gardiner. 'Average size of farms is 320 acres, and average area under crop is 200 acres per farm. Gross agricultural wealth of the province is \$1,682,473,000. While Saskatchewan produces about 75 per cent of Canada's wheat crop, the farmers also go in extensively for diversified agriculture.'"



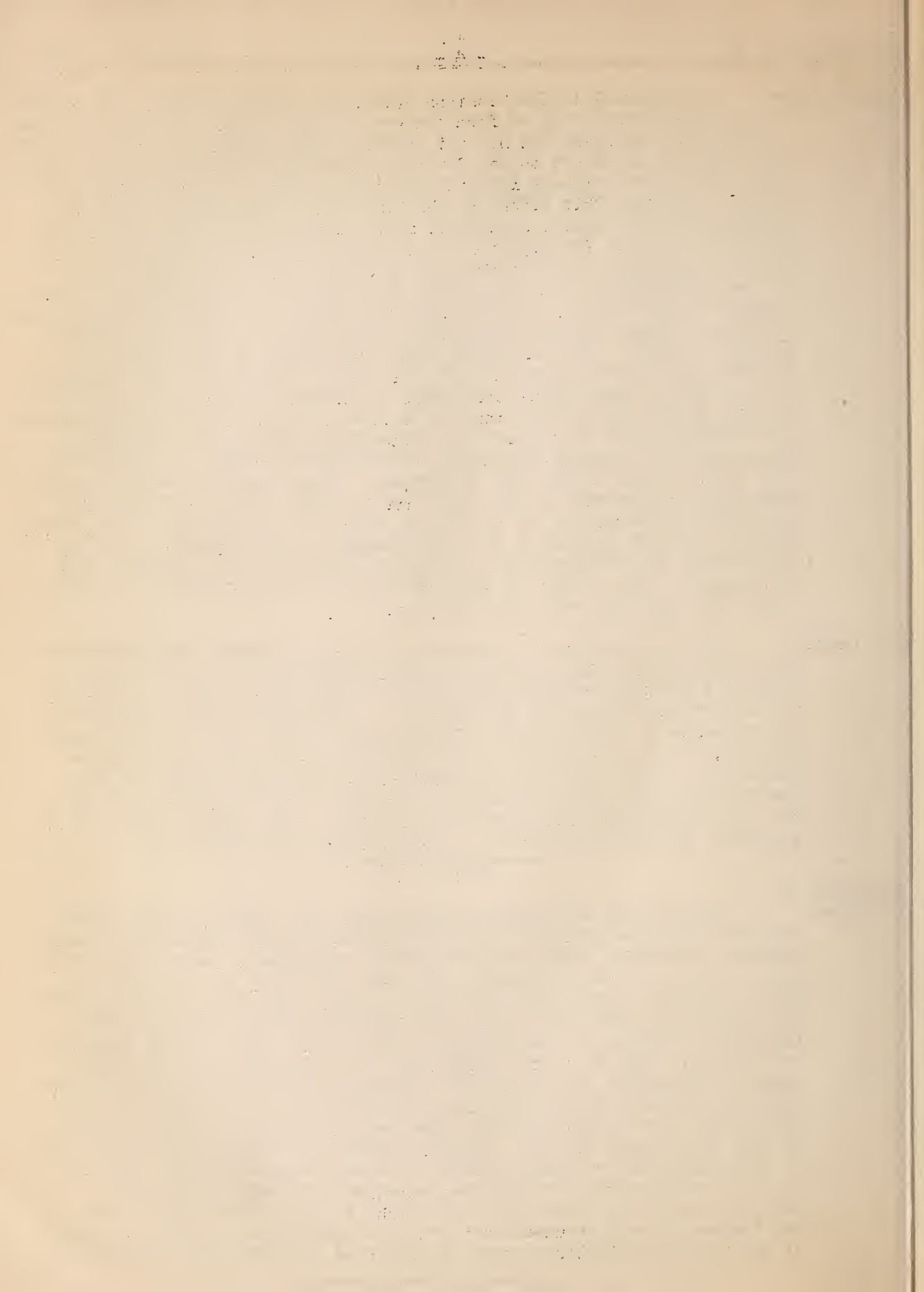
Surplus Crops An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 14 says: "The effort of the mid-western group of farm leaders to secure relief for farmers from the Federal Government has not yet downed. These leaders are following up their work in an effort to get for the farmers an opportunity to sell surplus crops abroad without lowering domestic markets to unprofitable price levels. Contrast this effort in the Corn Belt to the campaign just inaugurated by the largest commercial dairy organization in the country if not in the world. The object of this dairy campaign is to increase the production of milk over certain periods of the year in the area covered by the organization. For two months the agents of this institution, extension men and others, will be among the members discussing ways and means of placing larger quantities of milk on the market to care for a demand already existing. This situation gives the members an opportunity to demonstrate how well they can meet this market situation....But surpluses in one field of agriculture and famine in another suggest the nature of the big problem now confronting the American farmer. In its last analysis, the problem is one of production. While price levels will ultimately bring about the desired adjustment, this influence works too slowly for the best interest of the mass of farmers. We know what is needed to maintain proper adjustment in the agricultural field, namely, reliable and adequate information on the demand and supply of farm products, and second, farmers who will respond to this information. The difficulty is to get information in which producers will have confidence and to educate them to respond. This is what is being tried by our dairy friends. We shall watch the experiment with deep interest."

Wool Council A Boston dispatch to the press of August 18 says: "Wool merchants, manufacturers and selling agents of the finished product met at Boston August 18 and organized the Wool Council of America to improve conditions in the several branches of the industry. Cooperative action is planned by the members. This step was taken pursuant to the vote of five organizations, namely, the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, Boston Wool Trade Association, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners and the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association. The various groups, it is expected, will be the nucleus of a much larger organization...."

Section 3

**Department of
Agriculture**

An editorial in The New England Farmer for August 14 says: "New England is pleased indeed to have W.M.Jardine, Federal Secretary of Agriculture, personally study our agricultural resources....We are glad, too, that he finds so much to commend. He says truly that we have a lot of idle land which ought to be returning a profit. His plea for more effective cooperative marketing is all right but New England compares rather favorably with most of the country on this count....Mr. Jardine wants us to raise more beef but that industry, too, is receiving about the right amount of attention of our farmers. Steady growth as warranted by actual returns is better than plunging into uncertainties. Of course, we can grow sugar beets as well as many other sections but here again it hinges on what the returns will be. Before he leaves we suspect Mr. Jardine will be impressed with our possibilities of intensive agriculture. That is, he will see 10 acres or so in area returning more money than quarter sections out in the Middle West with which he is more familiar. Yes, New England is most fortunate in having an opportunity to show our national Secretary of Agriculture some of her rural resources and actualities."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 18, 1926: Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobbler potatoes advanced 25¢ on the Chicago carlot market to \$2.25 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds. Massachusetts sacked Yellow onions fairly steady at \$1.65 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.40 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches firm at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in consuming centers. New Mexico and Texas Pink Meat cantaloupes ranged \$1 to \$1.40 per flat crate in city markets.

Chicago hog prices closed at \$13.65 for the top, bulk of sales \$10.35 to \$13.40; beef steers declined 10 to 35¢, all classes showing about the same drop in price, heifers ranged from 15¢ higher to 50¢ lower, cows also declined about the same as steers. Vealers advanced 50¢; heavy calves are steady to 50¢ higher, stocker and feeder steers also show some improvement in prices; fat and feeding lambs are slightly higher, yearling wethers are steady and fat ewes 50 to 85¢ lower than a week ago.

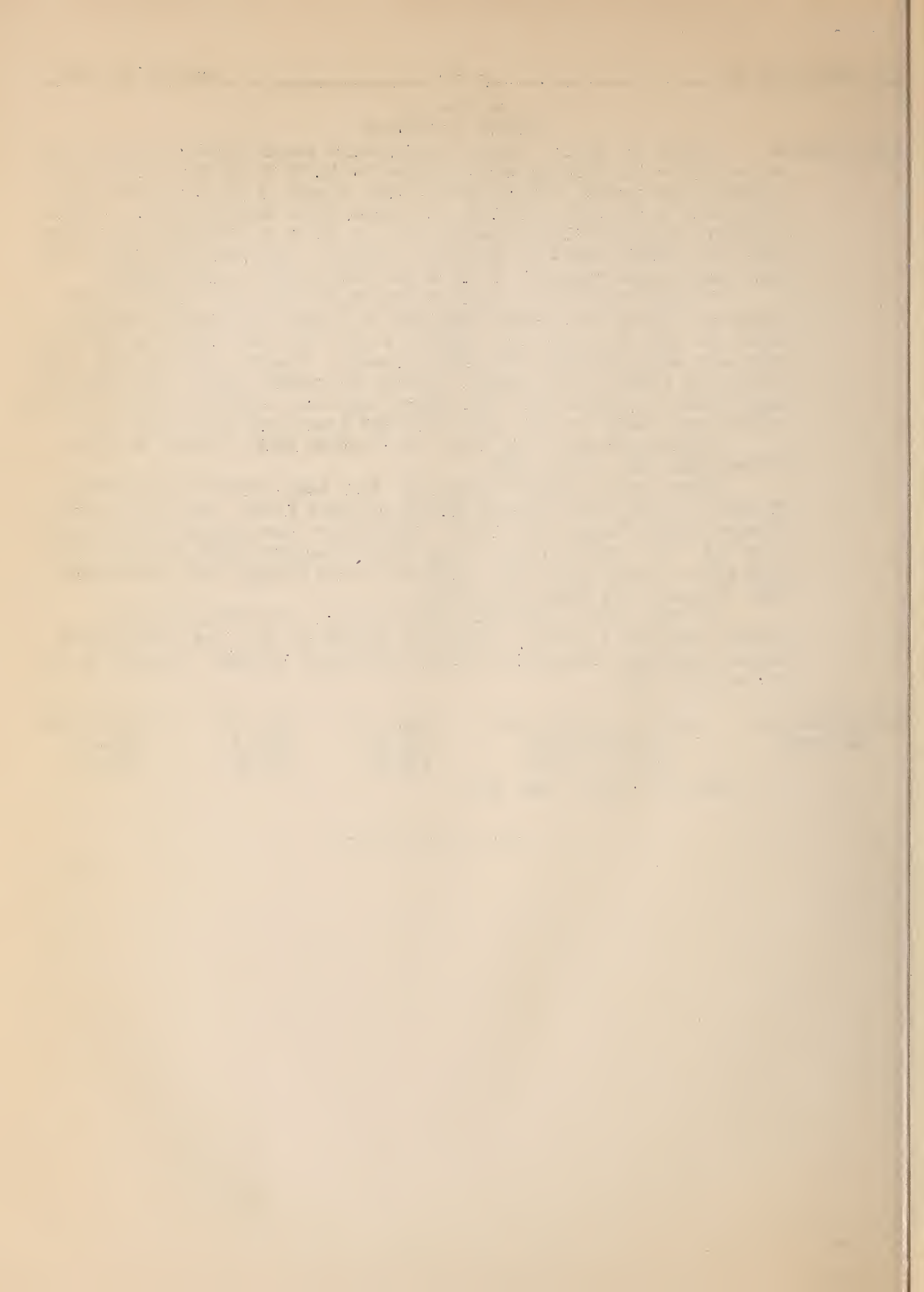
Closing prices on 92 score: New York 42 1/4¢; Chicago 40 3/4¢; Philadelphia 43¢; Boston 42¢.

Grain prices quoted August 18: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.56; No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.35; St.Louis \$1.34. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.36; Kansas City \$1.26. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 79¢; Kansas City 84¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77¢; Minneapolis 82¢; St.Louis 81¢; No.3 white corn Chicago 77¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis 38¢; St.Louis 38¢; Kansas City 39¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 8 points, closing at 17.39¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 10 points, closing at 16.85¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Aug. 18,	Aug. 17,	Aug.18,1925
	20 Industrials	164.41	164.14	142.60
	20 R.R. stocks	118.56	117.89	103.30
(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 19.)				

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Vol. XXII, No. 43

Section 1

August 20, 1926.

WASHINGTON

BREAD PRICES

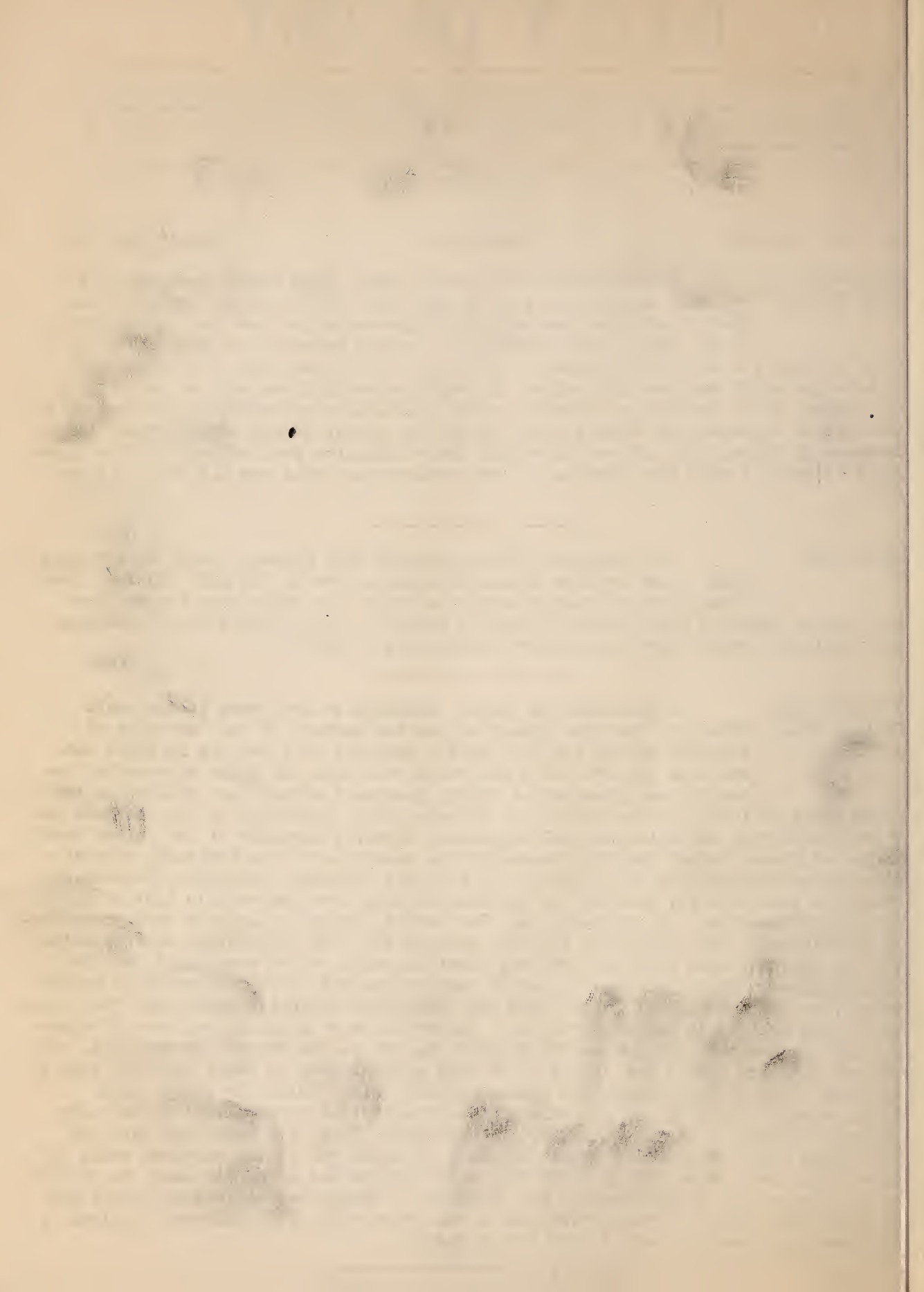
The Washington Post to-day says: "The recent increase in the price of bread here is to be made the subject of an inquiry by the special subcommittee headed by Representative Rathbone, of Illinois, it was made known yesterday.... Various reasons have been given by local dealers for the bread increase. It is the first here since the big merger of bakeries which has been the subject of court proceedings as well as scrutiny by the Federal Trade Commission. Members of Mr. Rathbone's subcommittee are anxious to know if the increase was brought about by the big parent bakery organization, the Continental Baking Co., and are directing their inquiries particularly at this phase. One local dealer said the increase had been ordered and that was all he knew about it."

APPLE CROP

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago to-day says: "Apple pies' may soon be quartered again as during the good old days when a piece of pie really meant something. An apple crop larger than ever before known is confronting the United States.... Early apples are so abundant that wholesale prices have gone as low as 50 cents a bushel."

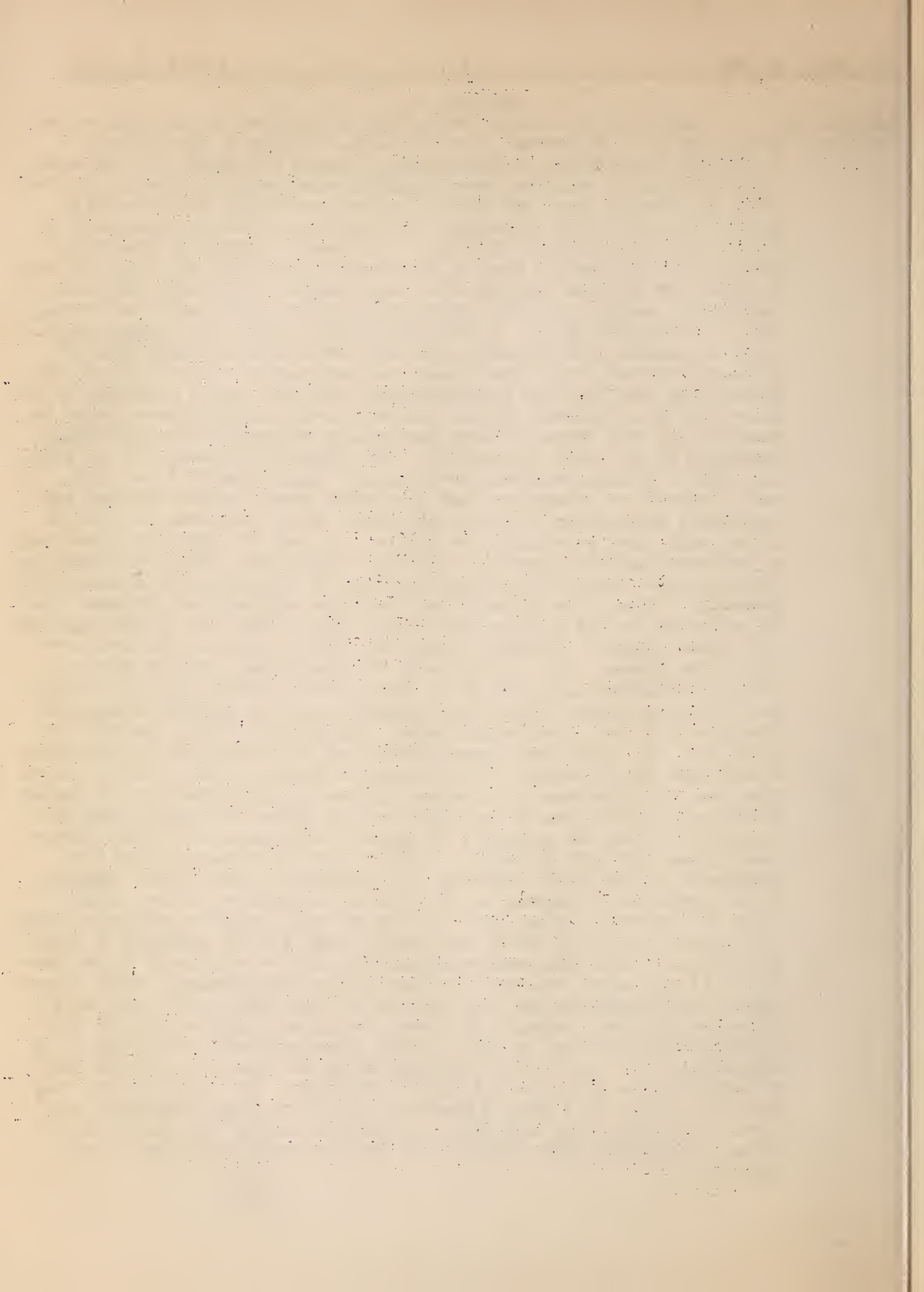
SYNTHETIC MATERIALS DISCUSSED

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Chemists who have spread before the members of the Institute of Politics during the last week a panorama of a new age in which substitutes and synthetic materials will take the place of existing materials are grasping at 'fairy promises' and are not dealing in the 'hard facts of life,' in the opinion of H. Foster Bain, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, formerly Director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Doctor Bain in presenting the viewpoint of the engineer, mineralogist and metallurgist at the Institute of Politics yesterday discarded chemical synthesis as valueless for solving the problems arising from the world's limited supply of mineral resources. He declared that the world's mineral resources were irregularly distributed, that artificial barriers against the flow of minerals were provocative of international friction and that minerals could not be reproduced once they were utilized. Mining engineers, Doctor Bain maintained, were interested in present values, not in the far-off future with its 'marvelous synthetic substances the magicians have held up to dazzle our eyes.' Conservation of existing reserves of minerals and not the chemical laboratory pointed the way to the future, he declared, this was not a 'fairy path,' but 'there is no more a royal road to metal reserves than to learning.' Doctor Bain warned the public against being 'lulled to sleep' by a 'false sense of security' as a result of the 'theoretical possibility' of the many changes outlined in the last week by the chemists. Time for many long wars and for bitter years of troubled peace, he said, remained before the enormous needs of modern industry can be met by substitution for the metals alone now used. He scoffed at the 'great era of substitution and synthesis,' which the chemists predicted was at hand... Sir James C. Irvine, Principal of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, a noted British chemist, agreed with Doctor Bain."



Section 2

Agricultural Training "Agricultural Industry Needs Trained Leaders" is the title of an article by P. W. Zimmerman, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Maryland, in Manufacturers Record for August 19. He says: "We can legislate with the idea of aiding rural people all we please, but there are natural laws, not subject to interpretations by the courts, which will always take precedence. No court can force an individual to buy or sell goods against his will. If I have a surplus of something which you do not need, I must be the loser unless there are other outlets. No State nor national law can alter such natural situations. If there be outlets for surplus products the purchase price will be near the average cost of production price. In this case those farmers who produce maximum crops at minimum cost per acre will have their farm mortgages paid off 20 years from now, while the fellow who continues to worry about overproduction and runs his farm half-heartedly will have larger mortgages as the years roll by. 'Maximum crops at minimum costs' in the highest sense is possible for only those who have had college training or its equivalent. Peasantry is the other alternative. The middle-class farmer at the present rate of slumping can hold forth hardly longer than 50 more years. It must, however, be recognized that as trained rural leaders increase and vocational agriculture gets into the rural schools the evil day will be pushed many, many years into the future. We need to think more about ways to prevent that great American industry, agriculture, which has placed our Nation highest among all civilized nations of the world from slumping into peasantry. Some of us believe that the State agricultural colleges hold the solution for our problem, but to accomplish what they should they need the sincere support of manufacturers and other industrial concerns over the United States. One serious need of agricultural colleges now is a student enrollment large enough to insure future leaders for our country. The following extract taken from a pamphlet sent to Maryland high-school students tells some interesting facts: 'Agriculture during the past few years had, as a rule, been unprofitable, and this condition has reflected itself upon the enrollment of men in agricultural courses in the colleges. Last year the enrollment in freshmen classes in agriculture in the United States was smaller than it has been for many years and smaller than will be needed to turn out graduates in numbers sufficient to fill the places needing men with such training.... Let us view the situation from the standpoint of the rural community. If purchasing power of the farmers' dollar continues to improve at the rate of the past two years, then a young man entering college next year should find, when he graduates, that the farmers' dollar is worth one hundred cents for the purchase of other commodities. When this occurs agriculture will be relatively as prosperous as it was before the war. But agriculture must advance, rural organization and cooperation can not make the strides they should make until there are in every community at least some farmers trained for the type of leadership that must be had if these organizations' efforts are to be successful.....' Let us quit worrying about the fact that not all agricultural college graduates get back to the farm. Let them go where they are most needed, to a bank, a factory, or to some other commercial concern. So long as they keep their interest in some of the things which concern agriculture they help to make for permanent prosperity of the country."

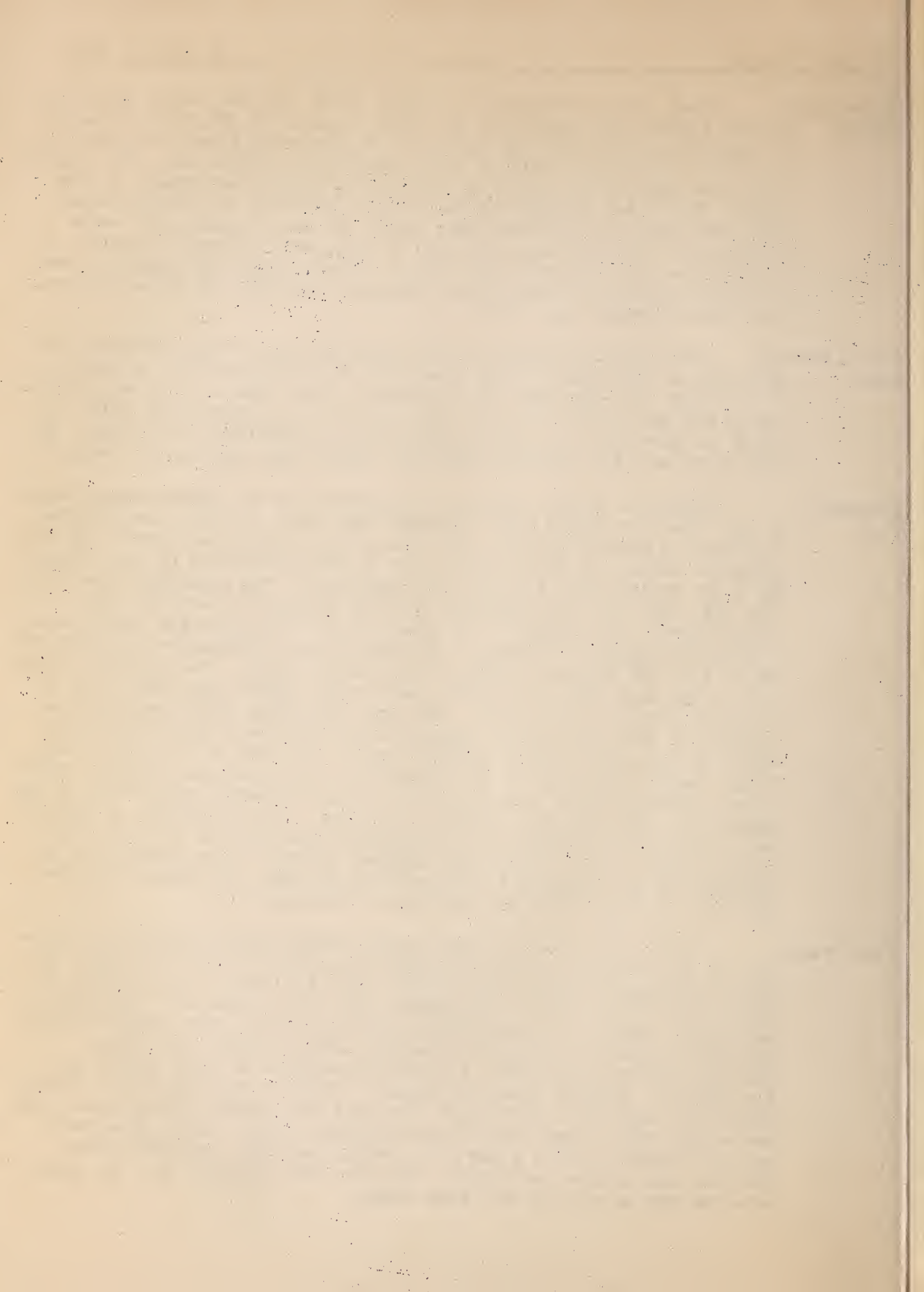


Canned Fruit Exports Total foreign shipments of canned fruit from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, amounted to 243,973,000 pounds, as compared with 200,357,000 pounds in the preceding fiscal year, according to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce. The largest increases occurred in exports of peaches, pineapples and pears, in that order. The United Kingdom was the largest purchaser of American canned fruit and showed the greatest gain during the last fiscal year, while substantial increases also were made in shipments to France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the Dutch East Indies. Canned apples and apricots were the only varieties of fruit where shipments declined, but these decreases were small. (Press, Aug. 18.)

Cotton Storage Rates A New Orleans dispatch to the press of Aug. 19 says: "Cotton storage rates in the public cotton warehouse of New Orleans will be increased 12 to 80 per cent September 11, according to the time in storage, according to the new tariff. Cotton interests here are fearful that this will divert to Galveston the cotton originating in competitive territory. The dock board says the warehouse has been losing money for several years."

Farm-aid Fund Arthur D. Welton, Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in the issue for Aug. 19 says: "Denials that there is under consideration a project to provide \$100,000,000 from private sources to promote the co-operative selling of farm products are heavily discounted in this region. The logic is favorable to some such enterprise. The reasoning runs about like this: The Fess bill provided for that method of so-called farm relief and for that amount. The plan had the administration indorsement. A national campaign is pending. Prosperity may moderate the rural unrest, but it will not suppress agitation or restore quiet. The political condition is one that calls for action, and no one doubts that there will be attempted action of some kind. The plan, according to the general discussion, is weak politically because of its eastern origin, and will be weaker if the great private banking houses mentioned in connection with it are really interested in its promotion. Such weakness, however, might become strength if the plan were to be given successful application or an application that gave the promise of success. In the presence of denials and the absence of details, the proposition has received no study, but it has brought forth a good many ironical remarks. Farm leaders are apparently not yet prepared to believe that any plan for agricultural relief that is worth while can come out of the East...."

Food Prices Retail food prices for the month ending July 15 declined in forty-four of the fifty-one cities for which Government records are kept, the Labor Department's retail food prices index for that period dropping almost 2 per cent to 157.0, as compared with 159.7, June 15. The figures, made public Aug. 19, disclosed that fourteen articles were cheaper during the month, potatoes leading the decline with an 18 per cent drop. Thirteen articles increased, a 3 per cent advance in fresh eggs being the highest. Fifteen showed no change. Of the forty-four cities showing decreases, Cleveland, with 5 per cent, had the largest, while Kansas City was second with a 4 per cent drop in average costs. Butte, Manchester and New Orleans, with a 1 per cent average increase, and Birmingham, Houston, Los Angeles and Mobile, with less than one-half of 1 per cent, were the cities where prices were higher.



France to An Associated Press dispatch from Paris Aug. 19 says: "Dr. Andre
Cut Wheat Queuille, Minister of Agriculture, told the Cabinet yesterday that
Imports measures had been formulated whereby he expects to reduce the importation
of foreign wheat during the coming year by 28,000,000 bushels. These
measures include an increase of the proportion of bran in flour and the
obligatory addition of 10 per cent of other cereals in bread-making."

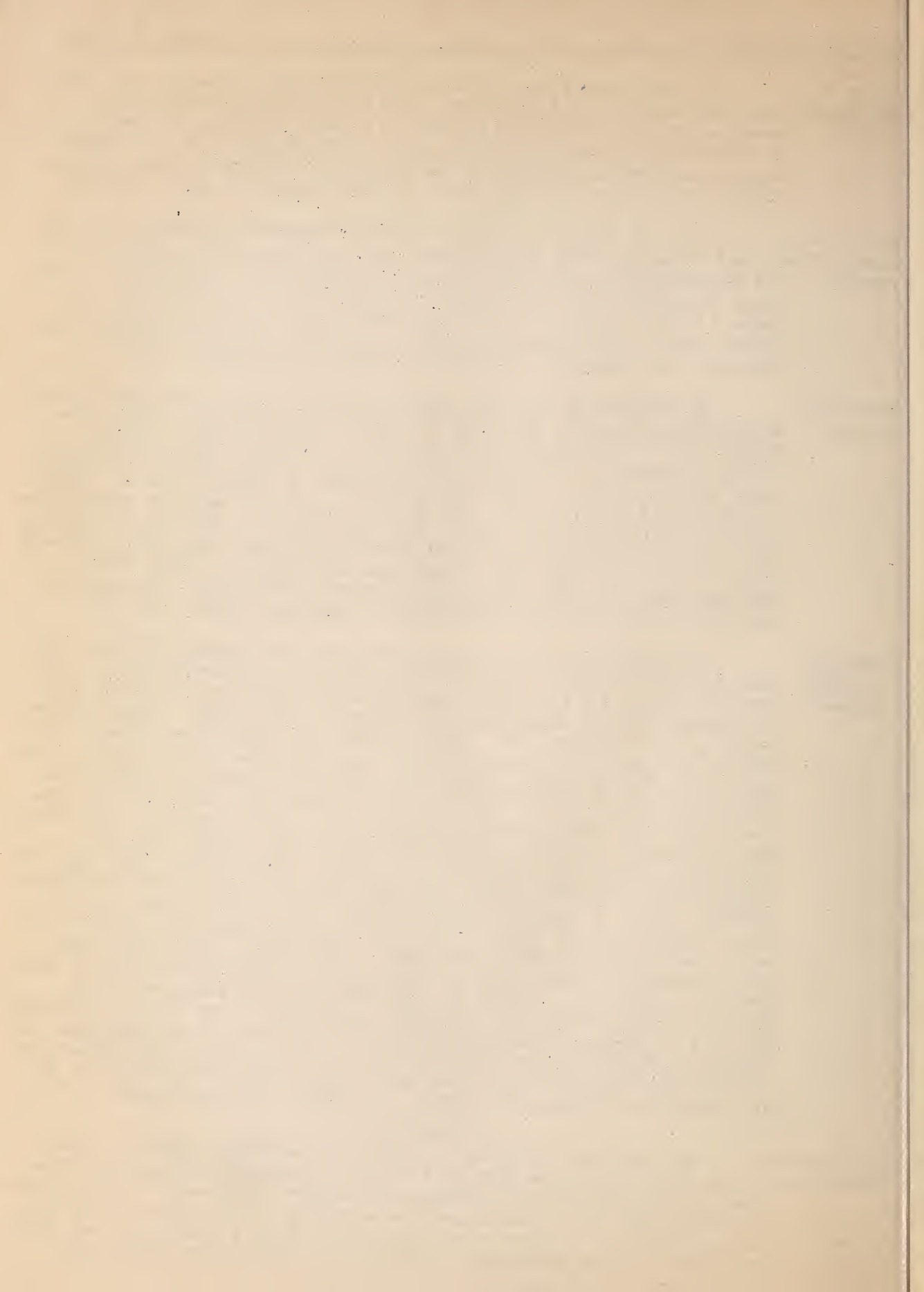
Milk Pro- Over 600 leaders of dairy cooperative marketing associations will
ducers' Con- meet November 10-11 in Cleveland, Ohio, at the annual convention of
vention the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. In addition to re-
ports from the 30 regional member organizations of the Federation, ad-
dresses will be given by outstanding authorities in both official and
private life. The federation represents 300,000 organized dairymen, ac-
cording to its secretary, Charles W. Holman of Washington, D.C.

Rayon Pro- An increase in the rayon import duties is being considered by the
duction Australian Parliament, according to advices received from abroad. The
higher tariff is being advocated in order to foster home production.
Strong opposition to the step is developing, however, from textile mills
using imported yarns....While British imports of "Made in U.S.A." rayon
hosiery have been cut 71 per cent by the new duties, American manufactur-
ers have made up for this loss by achieving gains in other world markets.
The loss of the British market for rayon hosiery has been almost entirely
offset by the increased sale of American merchandise in Cuba, South
America, Australia, New Zealand and British South Africa, according to
statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce. (Rayon, Aug. 15.)

Sugar in An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 18 says: "For
the Phil- some time past 'rubber' has constituted the major reason why some change
ippines must be made in the Philippine land legislation and why no change could
be permitted in the Constitutional status of the islands. Sugar now ap-
pears in much the same role. It is stated that sugar growers have 'told'
Colonel Thompson, the present special representative in the islands, that
they can not go on raising sugar unless American control is maintained,
whereas they can do so if such control is continued. Lacking this con-
trol, say these sugar growers, 'international chaos' would be the result.
Here is another of those transpacific bogeys that always figure in
Philippine discussions and call for a little illumination. Why could not
sugar growers continue raising the juicy cane if they had their own gov-
ernment? Well, of course, largely because their product comes into the
United States free of tariff duty at the present moment but would not do
so if the Philippines were independent. The 'chaos' that would ensue
from independence then would be found largely in the pocketbooks of sugar
growers, a good many of whom are Americans, and not Filipinos at all.
Tobacco growers would feel very much the same way. Put this in a nutshell
and it is a statement that Americans and others who are growing sugar and
tobacco in the Philippine Islands want to go on getting their product in-
to the United States free of duty and do not see how they can do it if
the islands are a separate country. Of course, they are right....."

Section 3

Department of An editorial in The Farm Journal for September says: "....What
Agriculture good results may flow from this addition (Cooperative Marketing Divi-
sion) to the Department of Agriculture remains to be seen. To many agri-
cultural minds, the whole subject is summed up in the phrase 'We do not
want more advice, we want a fair price.' We feel a little that way about
it ourselves. The principles of cooperative selling are fairly well



known, and they become more so every day. We hope that our own efforts toward promoting cooperation have not been wasted. What cooperative selling needs is not more sailing charts, but better navigators and fewer mutineers among the crews. Nevertheless, better charts are possible, and the best are none too good. Certainly, Mr. Christensen's \$225,000 bureau can not do cooperative selling any harm."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 19, 1926: Chicago hog prices closed at \$13.90 for the top, bulk of sales \$10.50 to \$13.50; beef steers, cows and heifers declined throughout the week while vealers made a 50¢ and heavy calves a 25¢ gain. Stocker and feeder steers also are slightly higher than last Thursday. Fat lambs show some price improvement, fat ewes declined in price. Yearling wethers and feeding lambs are steady with prices prevailing a week ago.

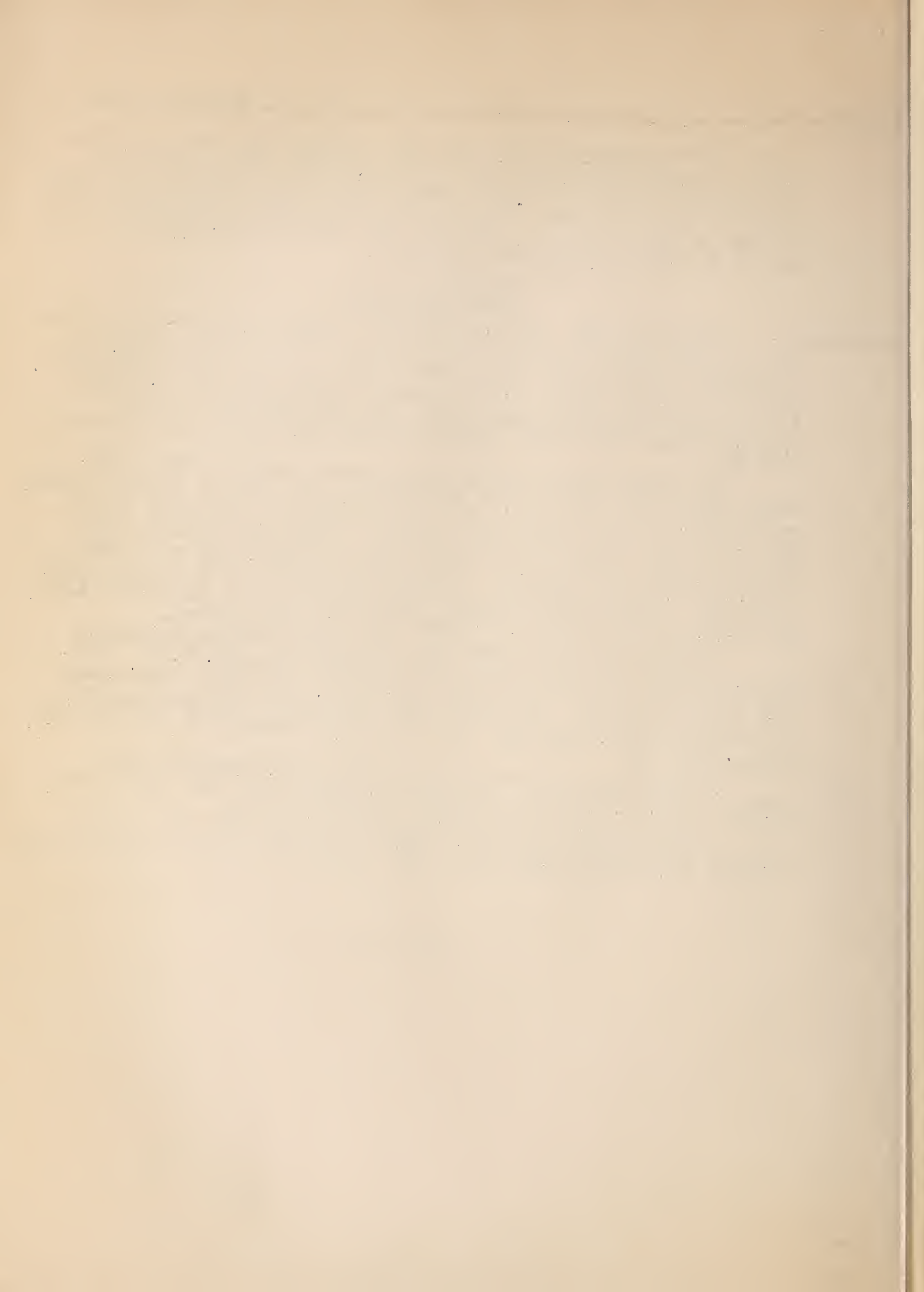
New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes closed at 35¢ to 50¢ higher than a week ago at \$2.35 to \$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes sold mostly around \$6 to \$7.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged \$1.25 to \$2.75 per six-basket crate and bushel basket according to condition. Virginia Elbertas \$2 to \$3 in a few eastern cities. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes fairly steady at \$1 to \$1.75 per standard crate in a few markets.

Grain prices quoted August 19: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.49 to \$1.56. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.35; St.Louis \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.32; Kansas City \$1.35. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 80¢; Kansas City 84¢. No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 80¢; St.Louis 81¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 80¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 39¢; St.Louis 36¢; Kansas City 39¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 11 points, closing at 17.28¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 12 points, closing at 16.73¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 42 1/4¢; Chicago 40 3/4¢; Philadelphia 43¢; Boston 42¢. (Prepared by the Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 44

Section 1

August 21, 1926.

SENATOR CAPPER
AND JULIUS
ROSENWALD ON
FARMER RELIEF

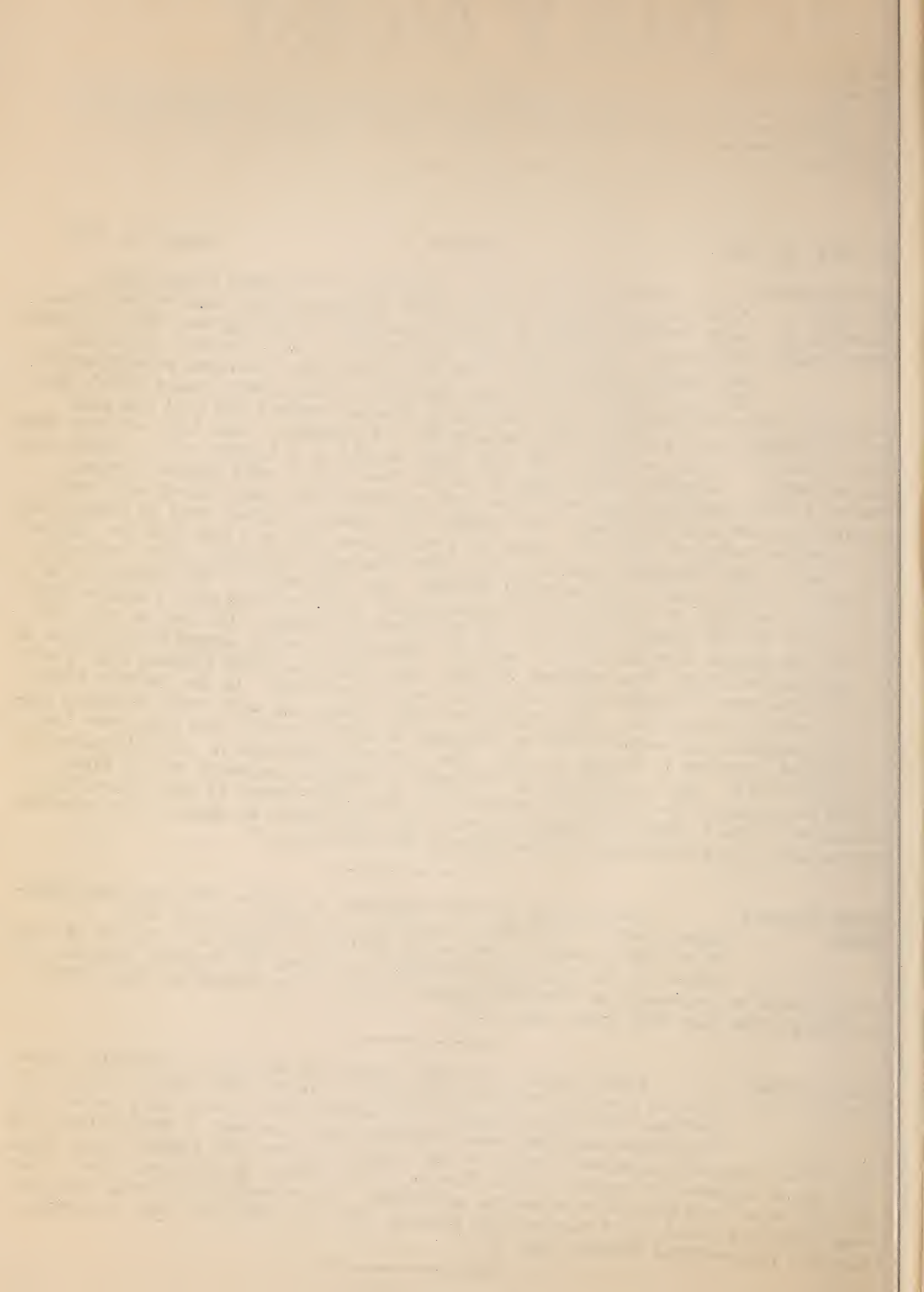
A Paul Smith's, N.Y., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Different opinions on farm relief proposals were laid before President Coolidge August 19 by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago and Senator Capper of Kansas. While both told the President that business in general was highly satisfactory, with an outlook for continued prosperity, the Chicago merchant criticized the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill's provision for price stabilization, and the Kansas Senator praised the bill and said western farmers would continue their demand for its passage... 'The West believes that there should be a duty on hides, and that there should be a higher rate on wheat, as well as cattle. Aluminum should also be on the free list,' said Senator Capper. 'There is also something wrong with the duty on canned beef when canned beef from Argentine is now sold in Kansas. The farmer will demand a higher rate on canned beef and a general revision along the lines that will place him on a par with the industrial East!... Mr. Rosenwald said his mail order business reflected pretty generally prosperity in the western agricultural States. For the basis of this statement he referred to a table of statistics of Sears-Roebuck business this year compared with last, which he had brought along for the President's perusal. 'In what we call our Chicago and Kansas City territory,' said Mr. Rosenwald, 'which comprises the bulk of the agricultural West, the increase of mail order business alone between July 1 and Aug. 14 this year, compared with last year, was 14 per cent. In the Seattle territory it was 10.7 per cent.... The figures on both retail and mail order business combined throughout the country show an increase of 20.5 per cent this year over last... Our biggest increase in volume of mail order business has been in strictly agricultural territory. This is convincing evidence of economic recovery on the farms. Kansas is probably the outstanding example of this improvement in the agricultural situation. Iowa is about holding her own. The only States in which a satisfactory improvement is not reflected are the Dakotas and Minnesota.'"

SUPER HIGHWAYS
URGED

Construction of wider highways to reduce the loss from inadequate traffic facilities, estimated to amount to more than \$3,650,000 a year in the United States, is urged in a report of a committee of the National Conference on Street and Highway Service, which was promoted by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover. The report was made public yesterday. (The New York Times, Aug. 21.)

JERSEY APPLES
ABROAD

Summer apples from New Jersey are meeting a favorable reception in the big consuming centers of the British Isles. Twenty-five carloads have been shipped from Camden and vicinity this summer and the prices received have exceeded those received in Philadelphia and New York.... Another important factor in the reception given the Jersey summer apple that is of nation-wide import is that Europe is not afraid of American apples after all the scare last year over arsenical poisoning. It proves conclusively that Europe wants American fruit if it can get the quality that the trade has been accustomed to buy. (The Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.)



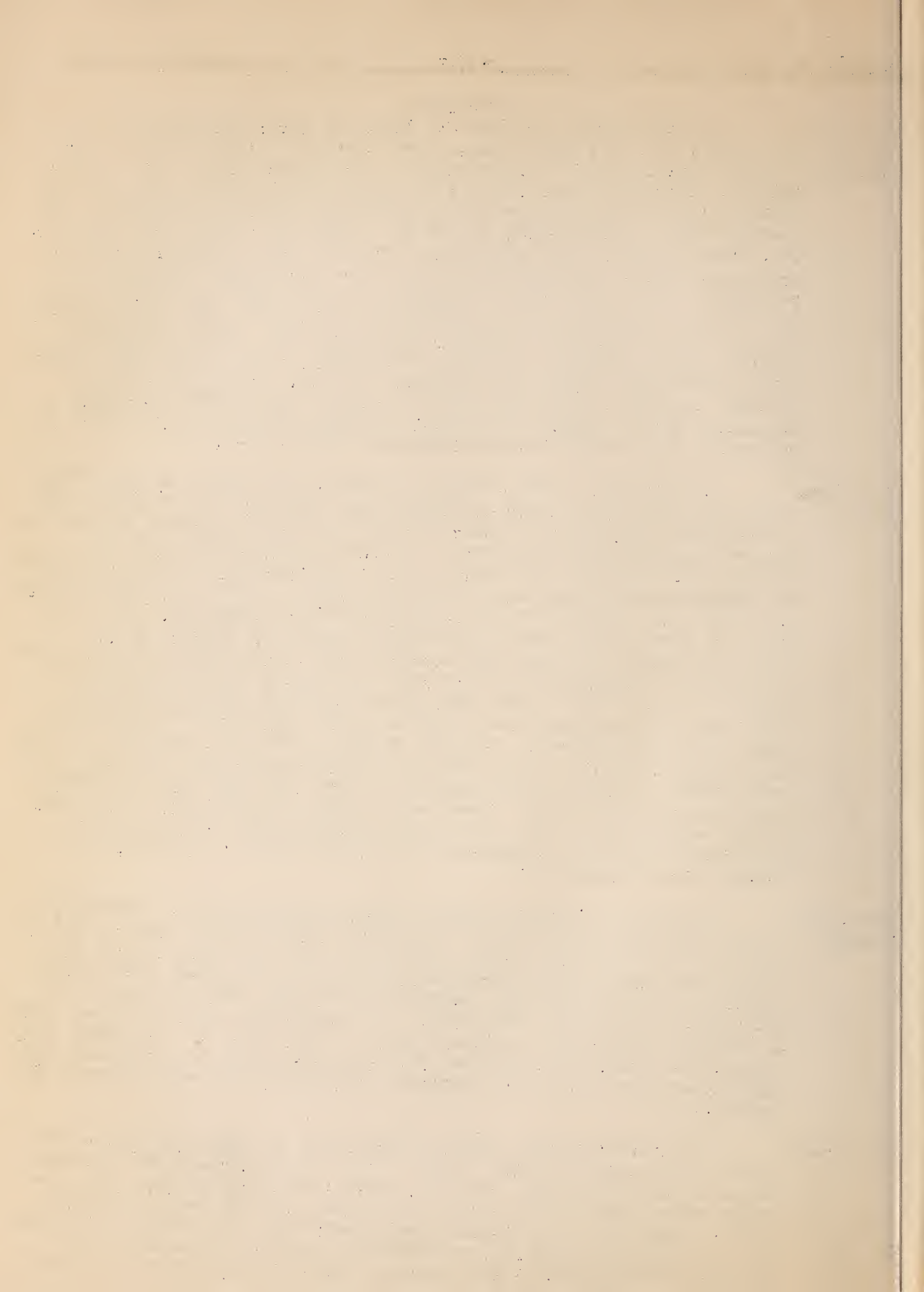
Section 2

Agricultural Education Farmstead, Stock and Home for August 15 says: "Any Minnesota farm boy or girl over 17 years of age, or any under 17 who have completed one in Minnesota year of high school or its equivalent, may attend the School of Agriculture. They may attend it for three months or six months, and, if they attend for six months each year for three years, they are graduated. The cost per term of three months is \$74.80....Boys are taught livestock feeding, stock judging, dairy selection, veterinary work, carpentry, tractor operation, motors, blacksmithing, rope work, welding and babbitting, farm arithmetic, farm crops, farm management, business English, parliamentary law, business methods, history, government, athletics, band and orchestra, chorus, public speaking, economics, rural sociology. Girls are taught cooking, garment making, millinery, stenography, home nursing, home management, bookkeeping, typewriting, English, history, government, rural sociology, poultry, beekeeping, textiles, music--instrumental and vocal, dramatics, public speaking and social training. The school is located at University Farm, midway between Minneapolis and St. Paul...."

Cotton Yarn Prices An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for August 20 says: "News comes that cotton yarn users in England have combined for the purpose of 'controlling the prices' of American yarns in order to prevent the development of unsatisfactory conditions. It does not make much difference theoretically whether this combine is to 'stabilize' yarn prices in England by preventing purchased yarns from being sold at a loss or to prevent buyers from being compelled to pay too high prices to Americans. Of course, there is no reason why such a combination should not organize if it wishes and should not exert any influence that it is capable of using. Our authorities at Washington may fret and fume as much as they please, but they will not be able to help themselves, if for no other reason than that they have encouraged the adoption of just such tactics by American users of foreign products. In other words, we have cut ourselves off from any possibility of protesting against foreign interference with our prices here because we have adopted measures to exert the same kind of control over the prices of others. There must be some rational basis of international relationship on this whole price question that would be fair to all parties concerned. Thus far we have done nothing to ascertain its nature or to introduce it."

Electricity on Farms The press of August 18 says: "Encouraging progress has been made in the electrification of more than 250,000 farms in this country, and experimental work in twenty States has shown that the farmer can use advantageously many times the current required by the average city family, according to Eugene Holcomb, chairman of the Great Lakes Division of the National Electric Light Association. The electrical industry stands ready, Mr. Holcomb emphasized, to deliver power to the farmer at reasonable rates, provided the farmer will make use of it in quantities that will both help himself and show a return on the public utility's investment in rural extension...."

Farm Credit An editorial in The Pacific Rural Press for August 14 says: "The waters of farm aid are badly oiled. A lot of politicians have stirred things to their advantage. But the farmer, in his direct way, sees some things which might be done by the Government. One of these is cheaper credit....The Intermediate Credit Banks have been a big help. The Berkeley Bank, in the three years of its existence, has loaned over 21 million dollars to cooperatives. This is fine. But, so long as the Wall Street



gambler can borrow money at around 3 1/2 per cent, what do you mean cheap money for farmers? The local banker says to the farmer: 'You can have credit for 7 per cent.' 'Great grasshoppers,' rejoins the farmer, 'if I had 7 per cent I would count it a fine profit on my business and I would not need to borrow.' The problem is not as simple as stating it but no one has yet convinced the farmer that he has had a square deal on credit."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

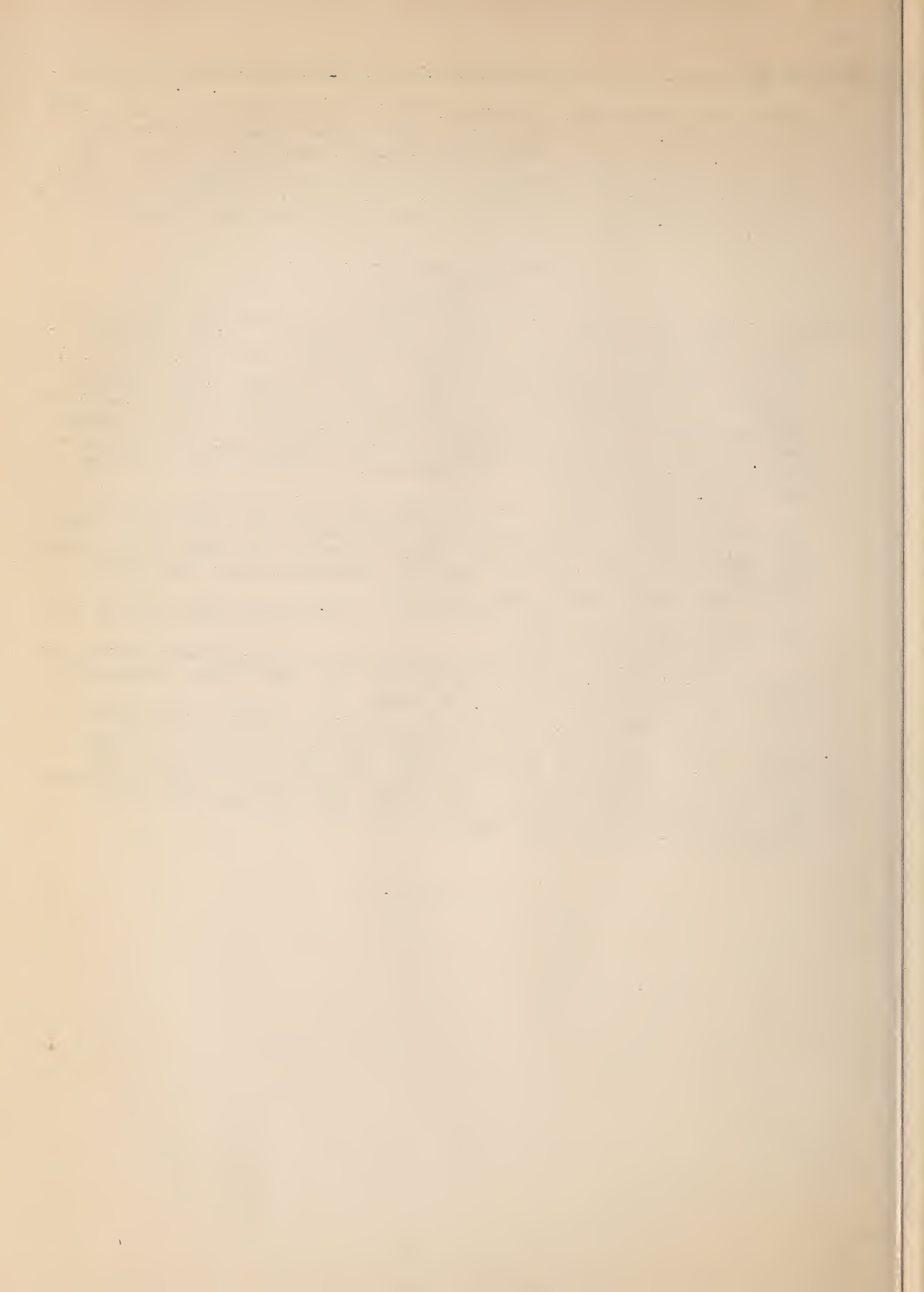
Farm Products August 20, 1926: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes around 40¢ to 50¢ higher at \$2.50 to \$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.60 to \$2.85 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers advanced \$1.10 in Chicago to \$2.75 to \$2.85 carlot sales. North Carolina Yellow varieties of sweet potatoes mostly \$7 to \$8 per barrel in eastern cities. New York and Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions mostly \$2. to \$2.25 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged 25¢ to \$1 higher at \$2. to \$2.75 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket.

Chicago hog prices closed at 45¢ higher for the top, and bulk of sales 15 to 25¢ up. Beef steers, cows and heifers are lower while vealers, heavy calves and stocker and feeder steers are bringing better prices. Fat lambs are higher, fat ewes lower and yearling wethers and feeding lambs about steady with a week ago.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 42 1/4¢; Chicago 40¢; Philadelphia 43¢; Boston 42¢.

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Vol. XXII, No. 45

Section 1

August 23, 1926.

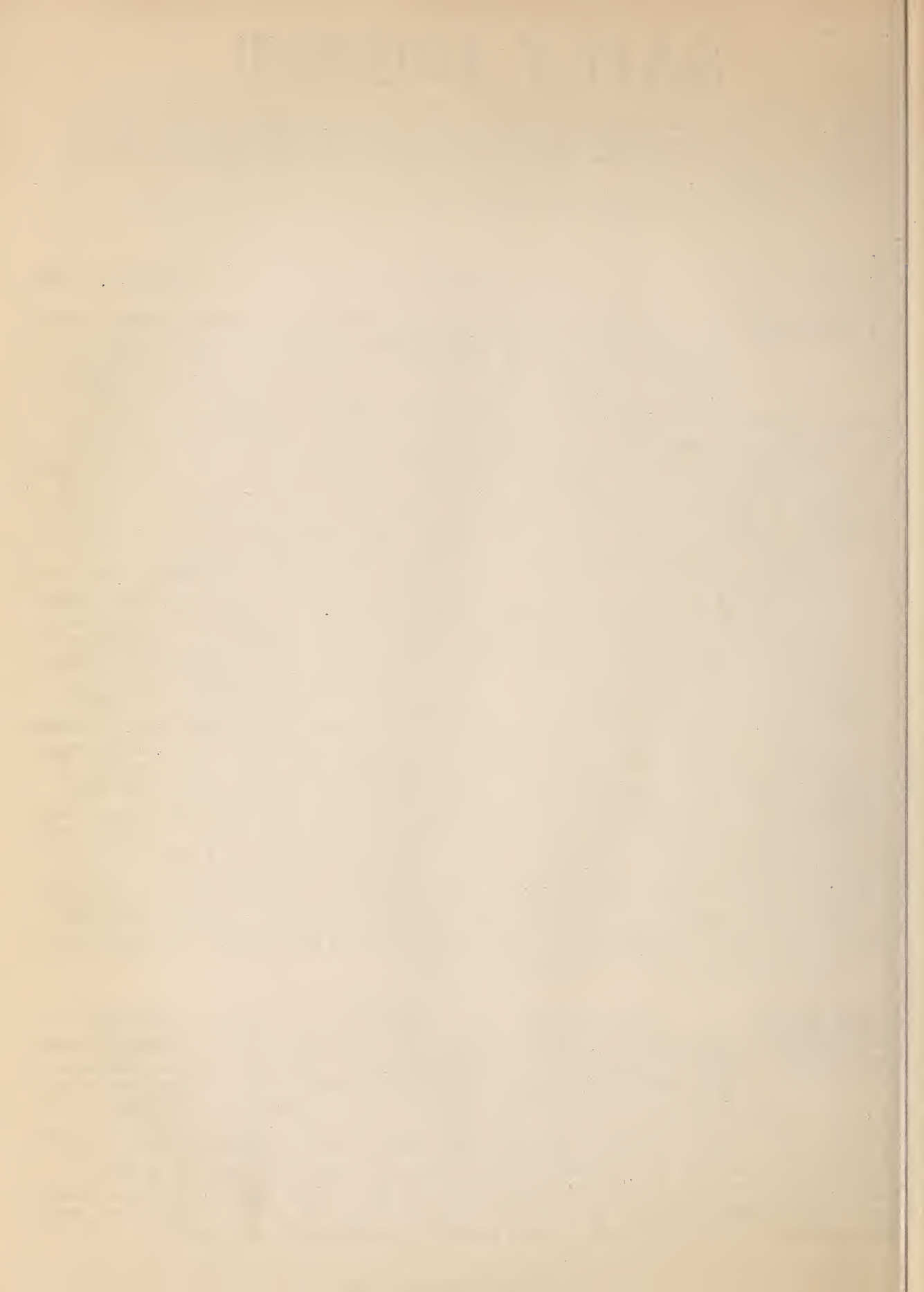
SECRETARY JARDINE
AT WHITE PINE
CAMP

A press dispatch from White Pine Camp yesterday said: "Except in a few sections, the agricultural situation generally is good throughout the country, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine reported to President Coolidge Aug. 21. He arrived at the President's camp in time for luncheon and after a conference of several hours left to complete a tour of the agricultural centers in the East. Farmers generally are going to have as profitable a crop this year as they did last, Secretary Jardine said, and last year was the best for the farmers since the war. Although Secretary Jardine is pleased with the situation and gave the impression that the President was happy to receive his report, he made it plain that some farmers are not fully contented. These, he said, are of the opinion that everything is not just what it should be--that they are not getting their full share of the prosperity that is now prevalent. He amplified this by saying that he doubted if the farmers know just what they think is wrong. According to his own judgment, the average farmer wants a readjustment of the tariff so he will receive as great a benefit from this form of protection as does the industrial East; better credit facilities, especially for the cooperative marketing societies; better distribution, and a reduction of taxes, especially the State and local taxes....One of the greatest problems facing the country to-day so far as agriculture is concerned, the Secretary said, is finding some practical means of relieving the banks of the West of the loans they are carrying on farms....As evidence of his belief that the agricultural situation is steadily improving and that the general outlook is satisfactory and even promising, he cites the reduction of crop acreage in those areas that suffered last year from overproduction. He pointed out in this connection that in 11 Corn Belt States there will be 400,000,000 fewer bushels of corn produced than a year ago. In other States grain production will be much less. All of which will repay the farmers with a better and steadier market. Secretary Jardine expressed the belief that corn will sell from 10 to 20 cents more a bushel than a year ago. He looks for the new corn to start on the market at a price of about 75 cents a bushel, or practically the same as old corn is bringing now. He considers this a most happy situation and one that is very reassuring to the administration...."

MUSCLE SHOALS
AND SYNTHETIC
FERTILIZERS

A Williamstown, Mass. dispatch to the press to-day says: "Utilization of Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of chemical products indispensable to national defense, such as caustic, chlorine and ferro-alloys, which only can be manufactured by means of cheap power, was advocated Aug. 21 before the Institute of Politics.

Harry A. Curtis, professor of chemical engineering at Yale and an authority on nitrates, said it was not feasible to use the power at Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer or for public utility power, asserting there is no known method of manufacturing fertilizers cheaply enough to make their production profitable. While power might be generated at Muscle Shoals at a low initial cost, the transmission and distribution charges would be prohibitive, he said."



Section 2

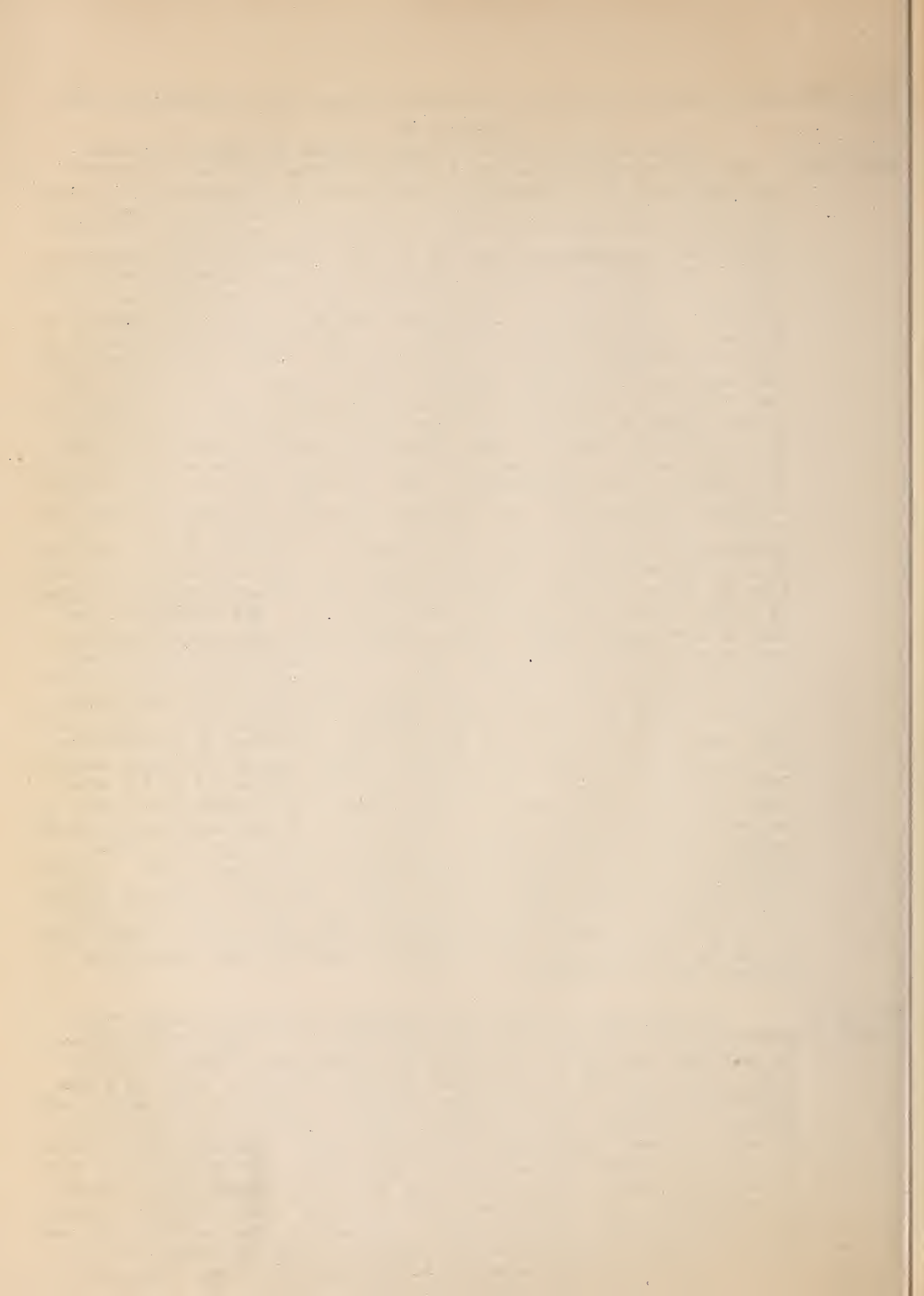
Cooperative

Experiments

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for August 19 says: "It was long ago pointed out in these columns that the fallacy of profit-sharing, as a prescription for universal contentment, lay in the fact that it would not be workable unless it included loss-sharing, and that would never satisfy advocates of something for nothing. Our own experiments in cooperative selling of farm products have had mixed results. The political farmer's conception now is a system of cooperative sales where the Federal government will take over the losses but will not share in the profits. New Zealand has had a highly instructive experience in the frozen meat industry, in which that favored dominion of the British Empire occupies a prominent place. Under political pressure the banks made substantial advances during the war to the farmers for the erection or extension of meat freezing plants, and there seemed to be a fair margin of security. But the return of peace brought the demand for the product back to normal. Several cooperative plants were shut down last season. Even the creditors will have to face heavy losses, to say nothing of the stockholders. Both the banks and the creditors have a genuine grievance for the politician, when this crisis developed, insisted on shoving in his oar, with the usual disastrous effects. The politically appointed 'Meat Control Board' successfully blocked the sale of cooperative freezing works near Wellington, the capital, to a private firm of packers with the result of making the farmer's property worthless of course leaving the creditors out in the cold. The chairman of the Bank of New Zealand stated at the annual meeting that these properties had become of little value, and that it was doubtful if the government could now rectify its mistakes. What is especially instructive to us in our own injection of politics into farming affairs is that the attempt to give a black eye to the private packers completely failed and recoiled. They were not to be allowed to extend their operations by the purchase of the pretentious cooperative plants, thereby saving the farmer something from the wreck. But the farmer must sell his meat and it is fed upon land which can not be adapted to other uses. The consequence is that the cooperative plants shut down and their fields of operation for fat stock quietly passed to the proprietary concerns, who thus get for nothing a substantial part of a trade for which they were willing to pay. If private enterprise makes large profits, and for the sake of general employment and general prosperity we should all pray that it will continue to do so, private enterprise also anticipates the possibility of loss. That is why the packers carry on in conditions which put the oversanguine co-operator out of business."

Farming in
Britain

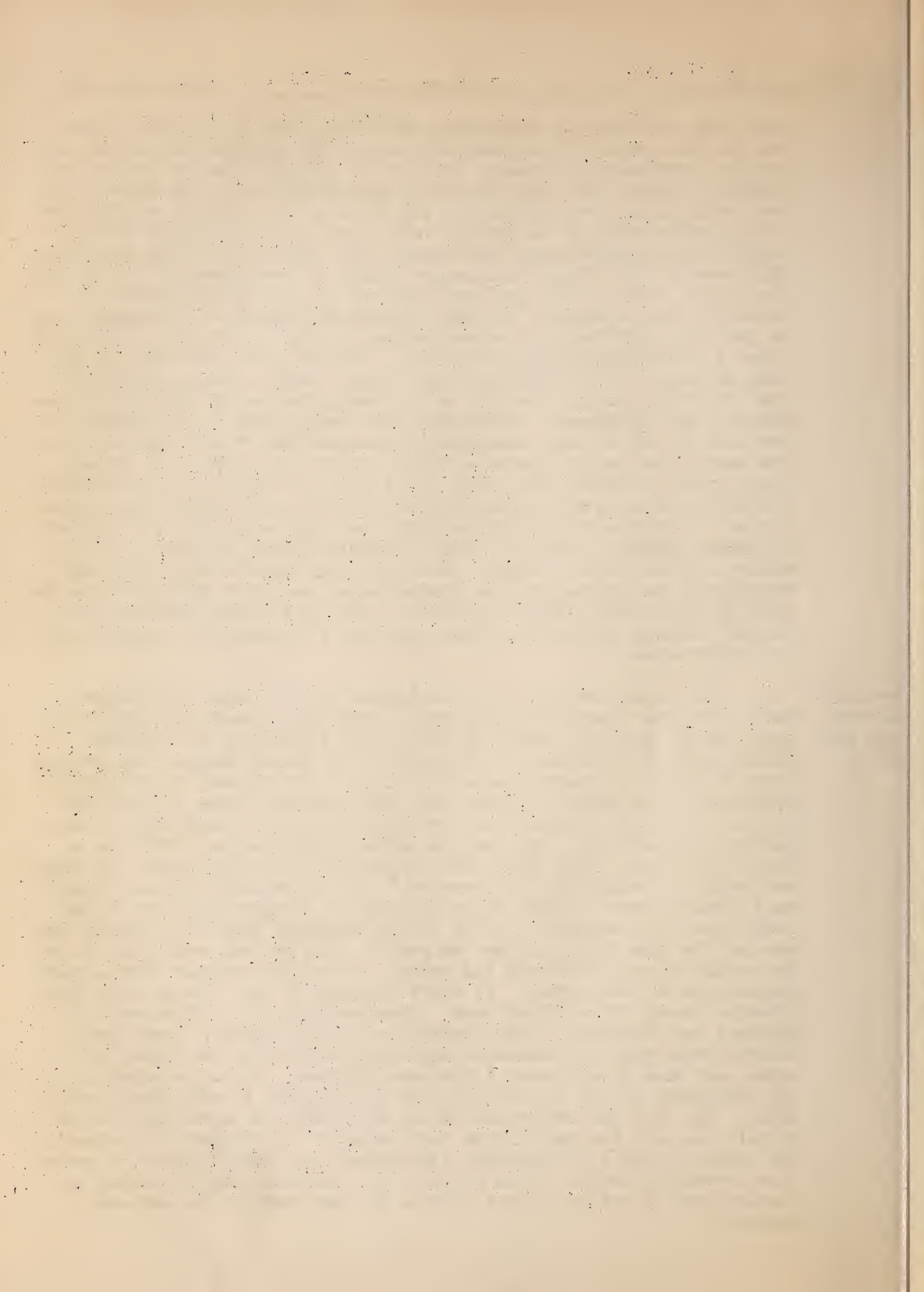
An editorial in Country Life (London) for August 7 says: "In a recent speech, Lord Bledisloe was responsible for a significant statement. He said that the need of the future was common-sense farming. In the light of what we know of successful farming enterprises there is a considerable measure of truth in that sentiment. Looked at from every angle farming is, perhaps, one of the most complex industries in the country. Not only is there the question of meeting highly organized world competition almost unaided, but there is a considerable lack of uniformity both in soil and climate, making conditions different throughout the country. In consequence, our agricultural system contains many distinctive types, all of which present their problems. The mass of evidence which has been produced to prove the unprofitable character of farming since the boom years of the war has been accepted as carrying conviction. Complaints



have only elicited the information that others are in the same plight, and all the comfort to be found has been in the knowledge of mutual suffering. Fortunately, however, this era of struggle has not been wholly harmful....More often than otherwise, our modern farming successes have been realized by concentrating on livestock as the backbone of the profit-earning capacities of the average farm. One might almost add that government pronouncements have encouraged this outlook for it has been generally assumed that at past prices the future of corn-growing is black. That the bitter truth of this has been realized by many arable farmers is proved by the curtailment of their farming activities or by changing over to pastoral conditions, or concentrating on crops which, like sugar beet, leave a satisfactory margin of profit. In this issue, however, we publish an account of the Crawley Court estate, where, running counter to the prevailing custom, the area of the productive arable land has not been reduced, but increased. Furthermore, the development of this estate provides one of the most remarkable demonstrations of the application of the modern mind to the problems which confront the arable land farmer. This is not a solitary home farm, but a group of farms, which represent the last word in group farming, and more than justify large-scale operations. It must be fairly obvious that there are enormous possibilities in estate farming, especially when a serious attempt is made to utilize modern methods, as at Crawley. There are many factors which have contributed to the success of the Crawley estate and some of the methods used could be profitably applied elsewhere. The aim has been described as factory farming, and in this there has been a considerable concentration of common sense...."

Governors
Discuss
Farm Sit-
uation

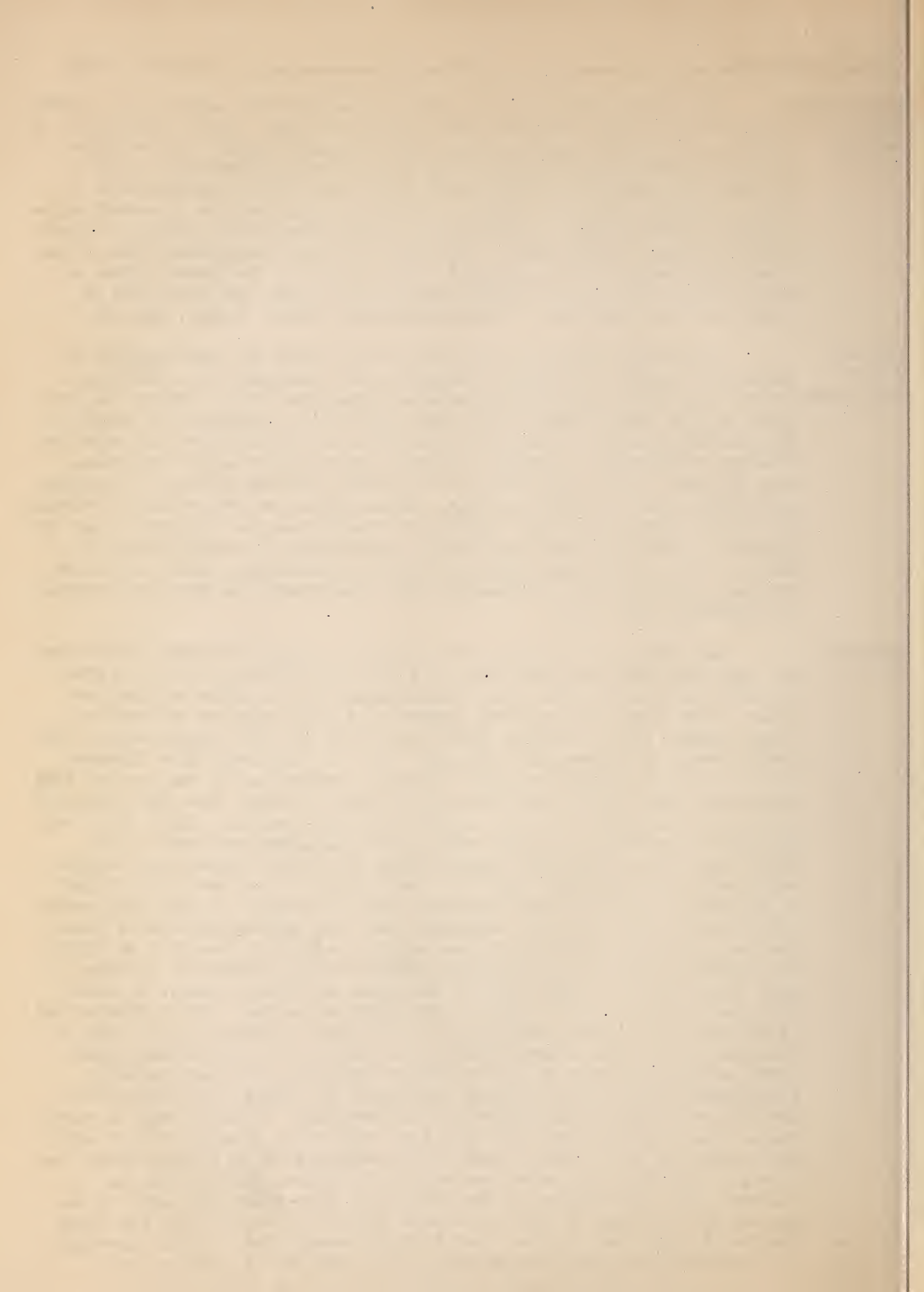
Two former Governors, one of Kansas and the other of Nebraska, take issue with those who would apply a political remedy for agricultural ills, in the September number of the Nation's Business, the official publication of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Ex-Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas asserts that Iowa is not typical of the general condition of the American farmer and cites specific cases to show that Kansas is full of successful and prosperous farmers. Ex-Governor Sam R. McKelvie, of Nebraska, says just as emphatically that he is not one of those who believe "That unless the strong arm of the Government intervenes, the farmer is headed for the bow-wows." "It is an oddly ironical fact," says former Governor Allen, "that the present unhappy condition of the Iowa farmer is traceable directly to the veritable orgy of prosperity that pursued the Iowa farmer in the war period. His present condition is not the result of poor crops and bad prices. It is the reaction from a giant speculation in real estate. It can't be cured by law. There is no legislative remedy for a busted boom. Time necessary for readjustment is nature's only remedy."..."The disposition of the surplus," says former Governor McKelvie, "is indeed an important problem for the farmer to solve, and when I say farmer I mean exactly that. It may be expedient for the Government to try to solve it, but it certainly is not sound economically. The most the Government can do is to help the sovereign citizen to help himself, bearing in mind that, when the sovereignty is violated, the citizen becomes a dependent, a mendicant, or, what is worse, a member of a communistic state. This farming is a business, and the sooner we farmers find it out the sooner we will get our share of the national income."



Greek Farmers The Greek farmer is being shown by an American agricultural expert
Shown U.S. how he can increase his farm output by 50 per cent. Prof. O.S.Morgan, of
Methods Columbia University, sent to Greece as a research expert by the Agricultural Committee of the Near East Relief, in a preliminary report to the American committee, speaks enthusiastically of the agricultural future of that country....Lack of intelligent application of modern agricultural science alone is preventing farming from being a paying proposition in Greece, he declared. Carrying out of his recommendations to the Greek Government, he is convinced, would result in the gross output of wheat being increased one-third within a few years, and the yield of other products even more. (The Philadelphia Public Ledger, Aug. 21.)

Haitian Important changes in the new customs tariff for the Republic of
Tariff Haiti, of interest to American shippers, are indicated in a bulletin
Reductions issued Aug. 20 by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The new tariff was promulgated on August 9. Outstanding changes, according to information received from the American Chamber of Commerce, to Haiti, to which the bulletin calls attention, are: The aim of the new tariff is to protect Haitian products, encourage agriculture and livestock raising, reduce duties on raw products, increase duties on luxury goods and simplify customs procedure. Higher duties are imposed on articles which can readily be produced or manufactured in Haiti. Duties have been greatly reduced on machinery, tools, equipment and raw materials used in industry and agriculture. (The New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 21.)

Synthetic An editorial in The New York Times for August 20 says: "A few days
Foods ago was announced Belgium's brave and self-sacrificing resolve to give up white bread and to go upon a black-bread diet in order to save her franc. Now comes the word that France will also adopt an anti-white-bread regimen in the warfare which her people are also waging against the common enemy--a depreciated currency. But if they could have listened to the chemists at Williamstown, in their discussions of the perfect food, they would have had the satisfaction of the assurance that this patriotic virtue carried with it its own reward in better health. While there was no specific advocacy of black bread at the Williamstown round table, there was such a scientific denunciation of certain white-flour refinements and such expressed regret at the decline in the use of rye bread in America as to allow the inference that the peoples of the earth would all be better off on a less expensive and less appetizing kind of bread than we insist upon having for our palates' sake and than that of which our European neighbors are denying themselves for reasons of economy.... Most of our food, as the chemists and plant scientists agree, we shall continue to take from the soil....But there is another bow of promise set in the sky. It is the prediction of the chemist that our soils will be relieved of the sole responsibility for feeding the multiplying inhabitants out of the crust of a globe whose fertility is being gradually diminished except for artificial enrichment and whose wind and weather are not yet within human control or forecasting. We shall need to guard these soils with all the skill and care that plant specialists and soil physicists can give; but we need not be overanxious as to wherewithal remote generations, even under congested conditions, will be fed and clothed. For the promise of the chemist is that while the light of the sun and the nitrogen of the air remain there will be food for the human family. The problem will be...not to find enough food for the increased and increasing populations--assuming that they are to continue to



replenish the earth in the future centuries as in the hundreds of thousands of years of human life in the past--but to teach them to like the food that is good for them, to acquire the taste for synthetic things in food, drink, clothing and culture. The world in its prayer for its daily bread must not be particular whether it is white bread or black bread, rye bread or corn bread, that comes in answer if only it is nourishing."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For The Week Ended Aug. 20: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes around 40¢ to 50¢ higher per 100 pounds in eastern markets; Kansas and Missouri Cobblers advanced \$1.10 in Chicago to \$2.76 to \$2.85 carlot sales. Sweet potatoes irregular. North Carolina yellow varieties mostly \$7 to \$8 per barrel in eastern cities. Onions firm. New York and Massachusetts yellow varieties mostly \$2 to \$2.25 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers. Georgia and North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged 25¢ to \$1 higher per six-basket carrier and bushel basket.

Top price of hogs at Chicago to-day is 45¢ higher than last Friday and bulk of sales 15 to 25¢ up. Beef steers, cows, and heifers are lower than a week ago while vealers, heavy calves and stocker and feeder steers are bringing better prices. Fat lamb values are higher, fat ewes lower and yearling wethers and feeding lambs about steady with a week ago.

Butter markets lost their firmness during the week and were barely steady at the close. Production reports indicate further decreases, and receipts at markets confirm this. Hot weather in producing sections has been unfavorable.

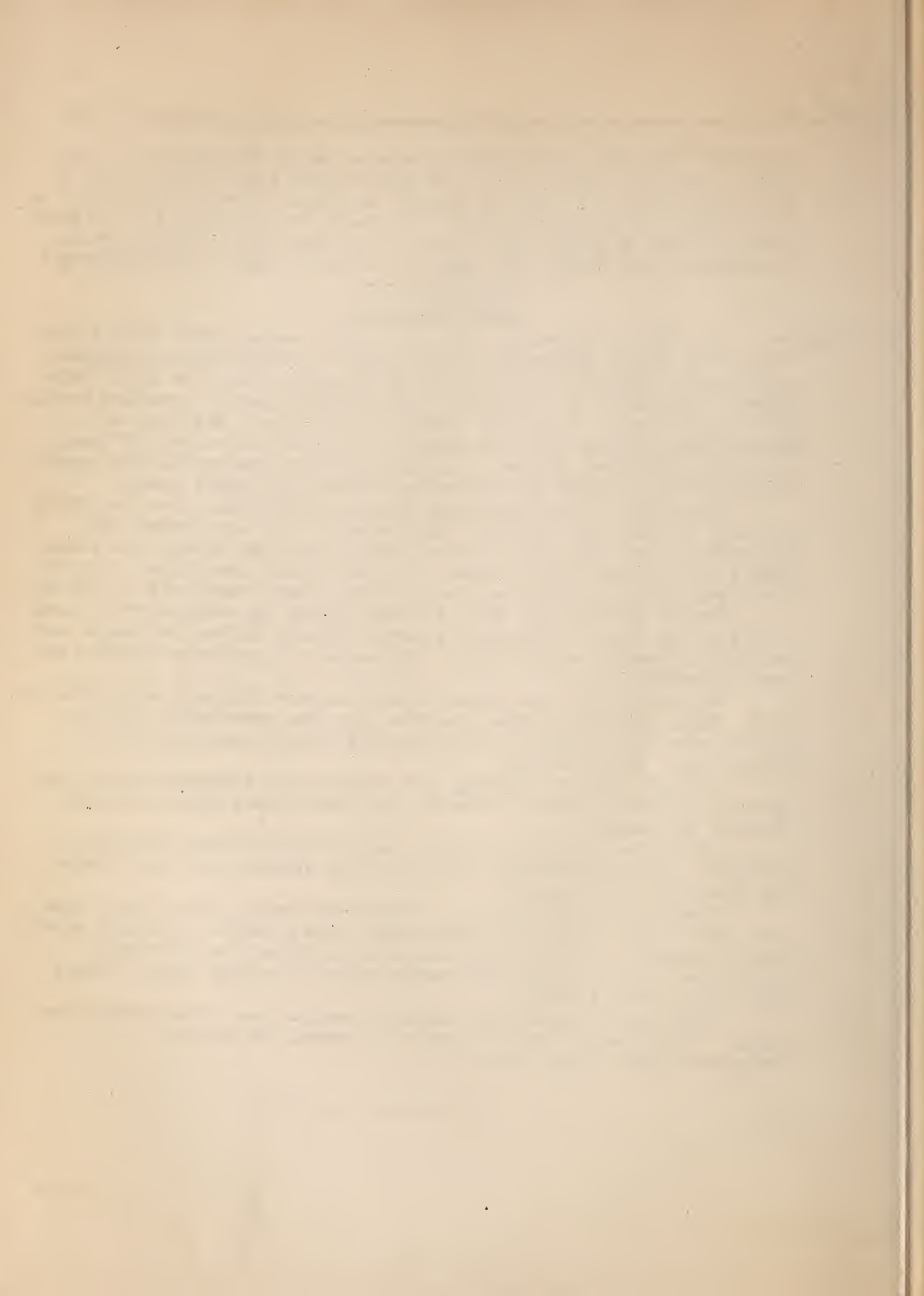
Cheese markets were firmer during the week following an advance of 3/4¢. Trade continued rather inactive, but some speculative interest and the general confident feeling appeared largely responsible for the firmer tone. Longhorns 21¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 31 points during the week. New York October future contracts advanced 39 points.

Hay market generally steady. Rains over wide area restricting movement. Moderate offering selling readily although poor and damaged hay slow sale most markets.

Feed market generally dull. Wheatfeeds weak, demand slack. Linseed meal draggy. Cottonseed meal higher some markets. Cornfeeds practically unchanged. Resellers discounting mill quotations at Buffalo. Hominy feed steady in West but eastern millers pressing sales. Alfalfa meal quiet, small inquiry.

High foreign markets and lighter receipts have strengthened wheat market. Feed grains slightly firmer but demand not active.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 46

Section 1

August 24, 1926.

LOUIS J. TABER
AT WHITE PINE
CAMP

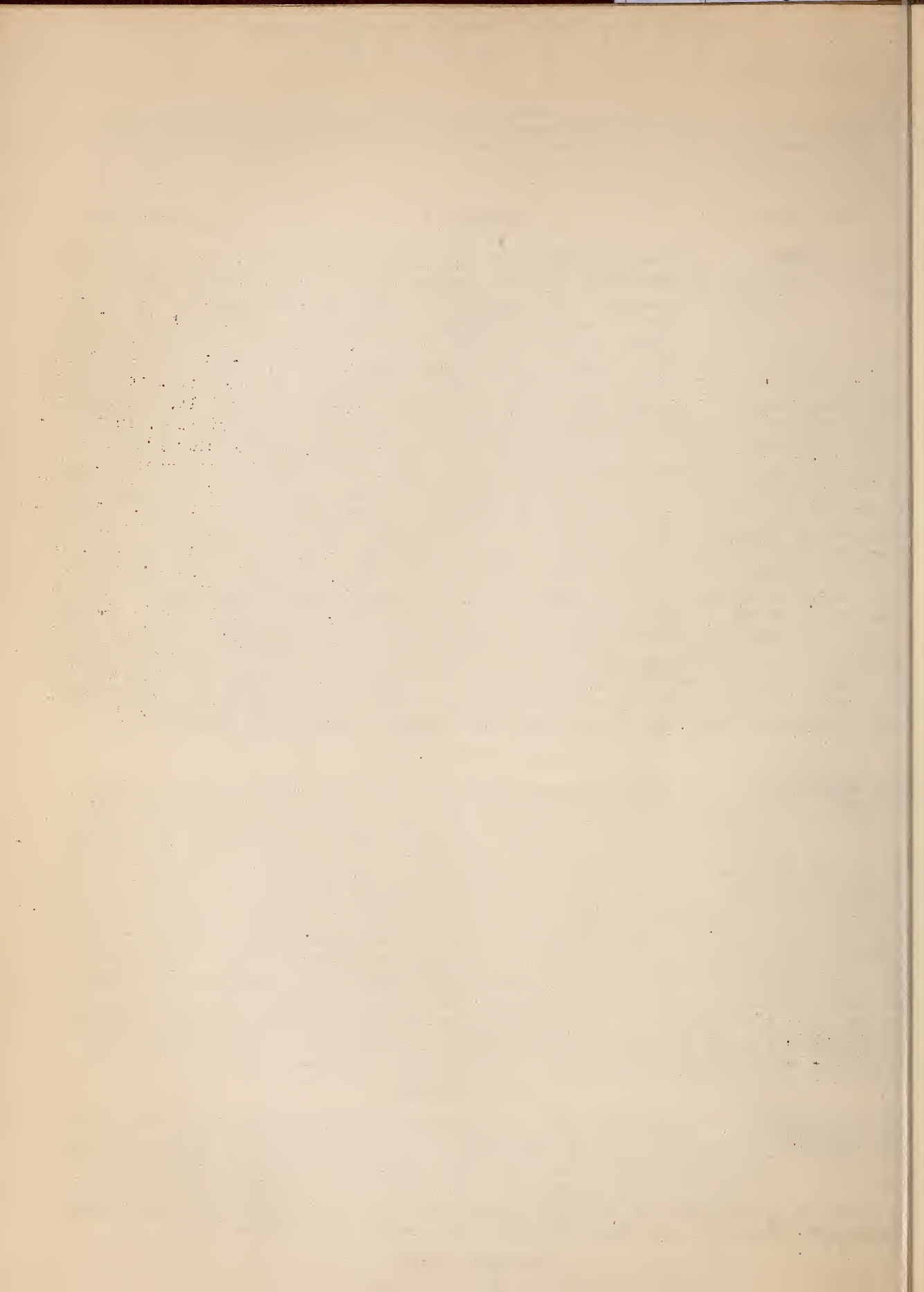
A Paul Smith's, N.Y. dispatch to the press to-day says: "Revision of the tariff to give greater benefit to the farmers and place them on a parity with industry was advanced yesterday for the third time by experts on farm problems in conferring with President Coolidge. Louis J. Taber of Ohio, Master of the National Grange, with a membership of 800,000, urged this as one of the remedies necessary to the re-establishment of the farmer on a pre-war basis. Senator Capper of Kansas, the first to give utterance to this demand, representing one of the points of the corn Belt, was supported by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who saw the President on Saturday, in the assertion that the farmers were dissatisfied with the tariff schedules and wanted a readjustment to extend more direct benefits to them. Following his conference with the President Aug. 23 Mr. Taber declared that to increase the duty on wheat and buttes was not the only thing needed to aid the farmer. He thought better marketing facilities and an organization to take care of the surplus, with the machinery erected by Government but the funds supplied by farmers, would go a long way toward relieving the present depressed condition among the farmers. In his opinion there were four major things necessary to bring solution to the farm problems. These were: Better organization of farm organizations and societies to assist the farmer in the distribution and disposal of his farm products; development of the principle of cooperative marketing; more intelligent and effective handling of regional and seasonal surpluses, to guard against over or under production of crops; and to make the tariff more effective for agriculture. President Coolidge was represented as having been interested in what Mr. Taber had to say about the farmers' view of the tariff."

RADIO WEATHER MAP
SUCCESSFUL

A public demonstration of the process devised by C. Francis Jenkins for the transmission by radio of weather maps for the use of mariners that is expected to add greatly to the security of property and life at sea was given yesterday at the United States Weather Bureau in the presence of many government officials. Yesterday's weather map, made up of observations from all over the country with a wealth of detail that in the opinion of the experts in attendance fully tested the efficacy of what Mr. Jenkins described as "a radio map machine" was transmitted from the Arlington Radio Station, to the Weather Bureau in Washington in little less than forty-five minutes. So impressed were radio officers of the Navy who witnessed the test that announcement was made that receiving sets of the Jenkins design would at once be installed on the cruiser Trenton, now at Philadelphia, and the transport Kittery, at present docked at Norfolk. The Trenton will make its tests of the device on a trip to the North Atlantic and the Kittery on a voyage to points in the Caribbean....(Press, Aug. 24.)

COTTON-HANDLING
COSTS DECREASE

A Raleigh, N.C., dispatch to the press to-day says: "Report on a consistent annual decrease in the per bale cost of operations since its organization four years ago, the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association has advised members that it has now reached the state of 'permanency' to justify the repayment to them of the 1 per cent reserve amounting to \$168,630, held back from the first year's cooperative sales...."



Section 2

Cuban Tariff The tariff commission which has been studying the revision of the Cuban tariff has handed its report to President Machado. It recommends double column tariff and that the President be authorized to raise the duty on any particular item at any time so as to prevent "dumping."... Among other measures that the commission recommends for study by Congress are reform of tax system, land legislation so as to prevent larger holdings, sub-dividing ownership of land as much as possible; establishment of an agrarian bank; a bureau of information to help the small agriculturist to market his products; warehouses to store agricultural products pending shipment, and reduction of railway freight rates. It is understood that the new tariff will not be put into effect until October 1. (The Journal of Commerce, Aug. 20.)

Farm Bureau Federation An editorial in The Farm Journal for September says: "The American Farm Bureau Federation doubtless understands its own problems, and is taking whatever steps seem proper and necessary toward solving them. Nevertheless, it seems to us that the federation is coming to the parting of the ways, in one respect. We may pass over the prejudice against the whole farm bureau system, which can be found by inquiry among farmers in all parts of the country. This is a condition that has existed since the beginning, and our investigations do not indicate that it is more widespread at this time. The loss of membership which has been reported may be more apparent than real. The finances of the federation have improved in the last couple of years. The office organization has been shaken down to good running order, or so it seems. But the Farm Bureau Federation is not now 'American,' in the sense that it is national. It has steadily developed into an organization of the Corn Belt, and the influence of the other State farm bureaus is no longer of importance. In the affairs of the organization Indiana, Illinois and Iowa are dominant, with Nebraska and Minnesota cooperating in most cases. Such a condition is neither unjust nor unexpected, since it is these States, with Ohio, that furnish the bulk of the membership and money. But it would be surprising if the rest of the State farm bureaus would endure for very long the sacrifice of their interests which Corn Belt dominance has required. It would be better, perhaps, for the federation to abandon its effort to represent the farmers of the whole country. Neither the Grange nor the Farmers' Union has been able to do it. At one time we hoped that the Farm Bureau Federation might succeed where the others failed, but since 1923 the tendency has been otherwise. The federation should perhaps become a purely Corn Belt organization, gaining in unity of purpose and efficiency, and losing in theory only--what it never has had in fact--it right to speak nationally for all American farmers."

Farm Implement Exports Exports of agricultural implements and machinery from the United States during July, 1926, amounted to \$7,323,232, an increase of \$100,000 over the shipments in July, 1925, according to the agricultural implements division of the Department of Commerce. It was also more than \$1,000,000 greater than the exports in June of this year. (Press, Aug. 24)

Million-Dollar Game Bag Carlos Avery, writing in the Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association, in Field and Stream for September, says: "The New Jersey State Fish and Game Commission computes the food value of fish and game taken by its 160,000 licensed hunters and fishermen in 1924 as at least a million dollars. This estimate is based on the reports made by



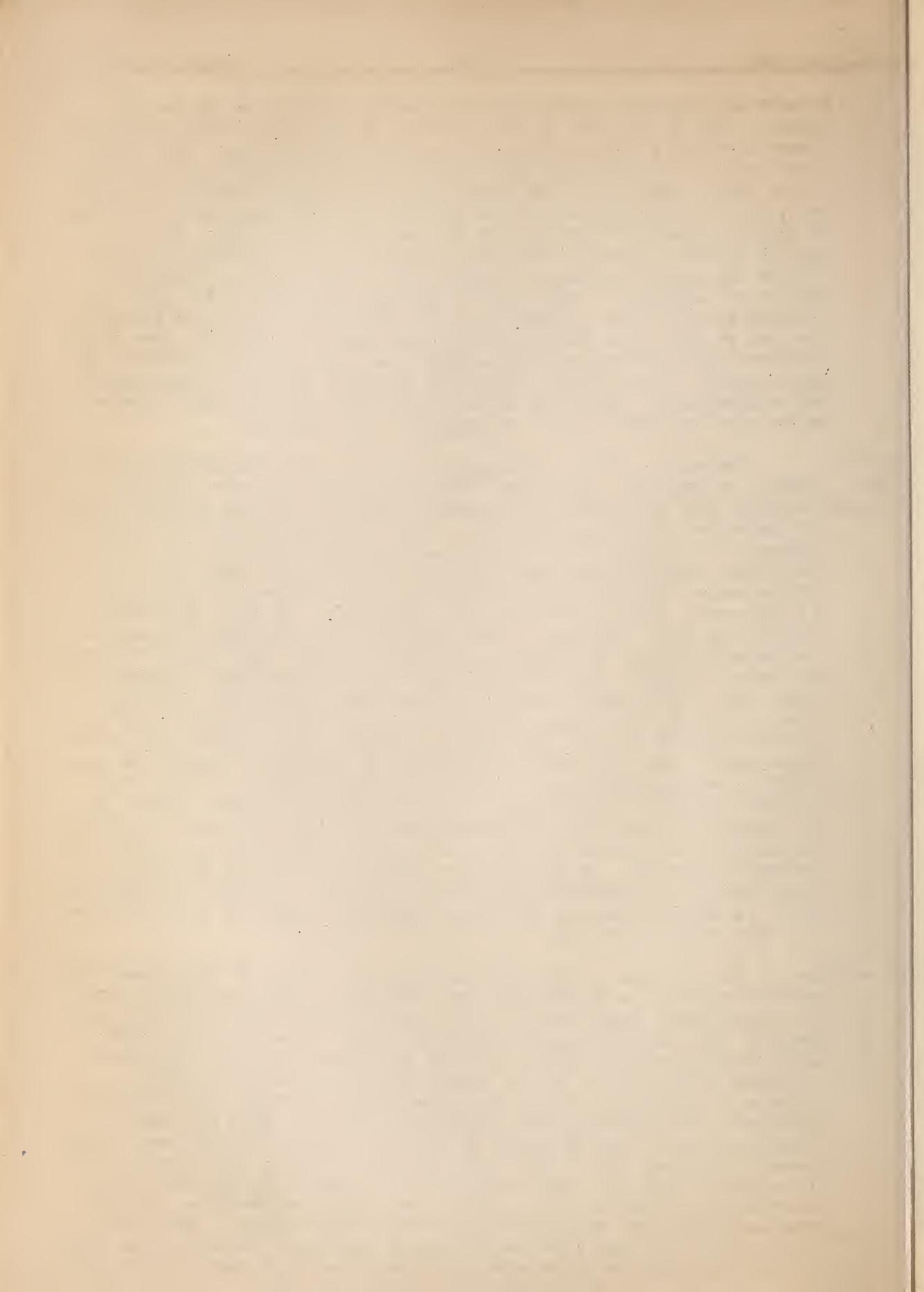
hunters and fishermen during 1925 when making application for new licenses. Over 40 per cent of the licensees of 1924 made report, which furnishes a reliable basis on which to estimate the total bag. The Commission's report indicates that New Jersey, the most thickly populated State in the Union, with all of its recent industrial and agricultural development, has been able to develop and conserve its fish and game resources to an extent comparing favorably with any western commonwealth. The finest type of outdoor recreation has been provided for its sportsmen, without cost to the general taxpayer, license fees of the sportsmen themselves meeting all expenses of operation of the department and at the same time building up fine state properties at the State Fish Hatchery at Hackettstown and at game farms at Forked River and Rockport....The two game farms conducted by the State are fully equipped and are producing pheasants in large numbers, thus insuring dependable pheasant shooting to the sportsmen continuously. New Jersey is building up her fish and game resources by the most approved methods of propagation and planting."

Synthetic
Nitrates
in Germany

Herbert N. Casson, writing from London to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in Aug. 25 issue says: "During the last few weeks, the most striking fact in the English financial world has been the dramatic slump in the value of nitrate securities. There are about a score of nitrate companies with shares listed on the London Stock Exchange, and in a few days their selling price fell from 50 to 60 per cent. There have been crises before in the history of English nitrate companies, but this one is the worst. Also, it was the most unexpected. It was a thunderbolt from a blue sky. The cause of the slump has been the sudden success of the German chemists in making a synthetic nitrogen. The output of German synthetic nitrogen is now nearly twice that of the English companies, which put on the market a natural nitrate from Chili....The German nitrate is 25 per cent cheaper than the nitrate that is dug up in Chili. To meet this cut in price the English companies have reduced their prices 5 per cent. Also, the Chilean Government is expected to reduce its tax, which is oppressively heavy....As for the German makers of artificial nitrate, they are bound together in a well-financed nitrate trust. It is called in Germany the 'I.G. Farben-industrie.' It has been developed in secrecy. No figures on its resources have been published, either in Germany or England. It has risen up suddenly and quietly and dealt a heavy blow at the Anglo-Chilean nitrate industry. Synthetic nitrate is new. It is still more or less of an experiment when used as a fertilizer. The crops, eventually, will tell the story...."

Wheat Acreage

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 20 says: "American growers of wheat on 40,000 farms are planning to plant 45,064,000 acres of winter wheat, which will be about 14.4 per cent above last fall, and greater than any previous fall planting except between 1918 and 1922. Deducting the average number of acres abandoned, the net acreage will probably be 39,274,000 acres, producing approximately 617,000,000 bushels. The average acreage of spring wheat next year, about 20,884,000 acres, will produce about 257,000,000 bushels. This will make a probable total of approximately 874,000,000 bushels of winter and spring wheat. Deducting the average consumption of wheat in this country, it is estimated that the export surplus will be something like 168,000,000 bushels. Last year the export surplus was 64,000,000 bushels. Only in one year (1924) was the export above 168,000,000 bushels. From these estimates it is clear that the problem of exports of domestic wheat will be more difficult to solve next year than it was this year. Six months



ago the Department of Agriculture advised the growers of wheat to cut down their acreage and diversify their crops, as one way of bringing about a rise in the domestic price of wheat. Are American taxpayers to be asked to finance the sale abroad of an enormous superfluous surplus of wheat, despite the warning to farmers that they were planting too much? If manufacturers persisted in turning out huge surpluses and then demanded that the Government should finance the export of those surpluses, in order to prevent the lowering of prices in the United States, the taxpayer's howl would be heard from Maine to California. Much as the consumer desires prosperity in agriculture, he will not undertake to guarantee the sale at top prices of excessive surpluses. The American farmer is merely insuring low prices for his wheat when he plants too much. Look out for a slump in wheat next year!"

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for Aug. 20'36 says: "When impatient newspaper writers in large industrial centers criticize the farmer, charging him with unreasonableness, they are really criticizing his critics where they are not criticizing his political advisors. If the American farmer, like any other farmer anywhere, has plenty to learn, at least he is no fool. The things which can not help him are dinned into his ears and the literature which comes to his door is not of the kind which can help him most. Is it not possible to extend the service of agencies designed by Congress for his benefit? The farmer receives plenty of printed matter but not every farmer in the country is on the mailing list of the Department of Agriculture. Would it not be possible to establish local centers for that department, which could get in actual personal touch with the farmer, calling his attention to invaluable researches calculated to help him in the particular branch of agriculture which he pursues? Certainly the department has many reporters all over the country to keep it posted on the acreage of ploughing, planting and probable harvest. Could not that idea be enlarged so that instead of reaching back to the department to supply figures of the greatest value to a newspaper like this, to say nothing of the produce exchanges, the Agricultural Department's reporter would be both a collector and a distributor? It is true that the farmer resents criticism of himself. He knows his daily difficulties, his labor shortage, his lack of capital and the essentially speculative nature of his calling; it is almost the last straw that breaks the camel's back when he is told that the remedy for his troubles lies in better farming. But when his wife and two daughters are breaking their backs milking thirty scrubs twice a day, would it not be possible to tell his women folk that they could get more milk, and better milk, from less than half the number of grade cattle? Unless the farmer differs from all other human beings it must be possible to tell him that, like all the rest of us, he can not possibly 'know it all.' The one thing which seems most generally lacking in dealing with the farmer by those who honestly wish to help him is tact. There must be something between nagging and Pollyanna. Surely we have not reached the point where we assume that the farmer is to receive something for nothing to keep him quiet, and even to keep him on the farm. It should be made perfectly clear to the farmer, as it is already clear to the industrial producer, that to keep him well informed is not to charge him with ignorance but rather to pay him the compliment of assuming that he is intelligent enough to use information."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Aug. 23: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes in New York City \$2.35-\$2.65 per 100 pounds; other eastern cities \$3-\$3.50; mostly \$2.85 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers \$2.60-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Yellow varieties \$6-\$8.50 per barrel in eastern markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2.25-\$2.50 per bushel hamper in Middle West. New York and Michigan Oldenburg apples, 42½ inches, \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket. Tennessee, Illinois and North Carolina Elberta peaches \$2-\$3 per bushel basket in consuming centers.

Hogs at Chicago \$13.75, bulk of sales \$10.40-\$13.50.

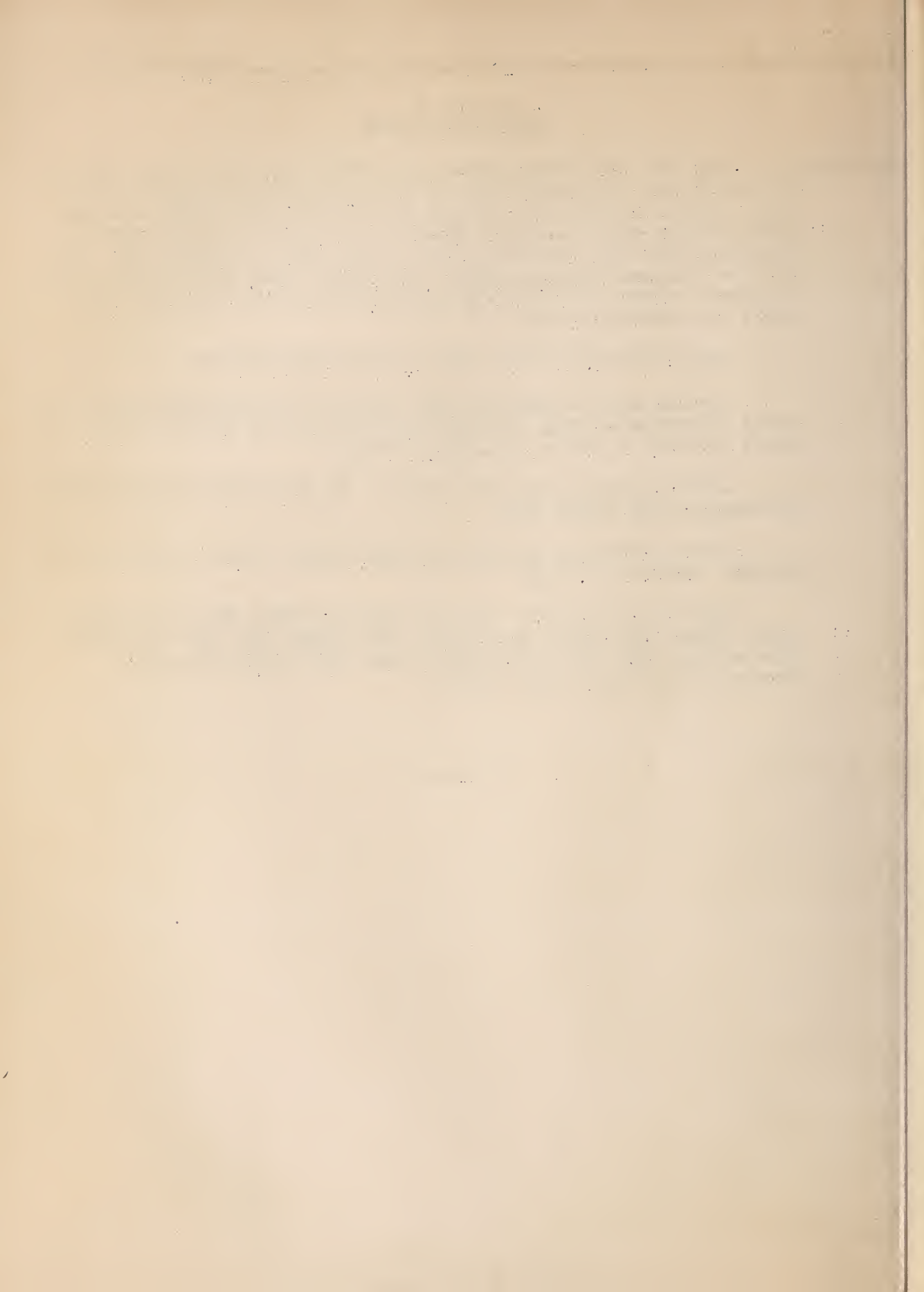
Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 83 points, closing at 18.05¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 97 points, closing at 17.69¢.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 42¢; Chicago 39 3/4¢; Philadelphia 43¢; Boston 42¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Single Daisies 21 1/2¢; Longhorns 21 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.2 red winter St.Louis \$1.33; No.2 hard winter Kansas City \$1.37; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 82¢; No.3 yellow corn St.Louis 76¢; No.3 white oats St.Louis 40¢; Kansas City 40¢.
(Prepared by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 47

Section 1

August 25, 1926.

TARIFF REVISION

A Paul Smith's, N.Y., dispatch to the press to-day says:

"Revision of the tariff to satisfy the farmers of the West, one of the demands being urged as a remedy against the present depression in the agricultural field, while expressed by farmer visitors to President Coolidge in their later discussions with newspaper men, has not been presented to President Coolidge, it was declared yesterday. Mr. Coolidge was represented yesterday as not having heard much of any such agitation from the persons who have come here to present their ideas as to farm relief measures."

TAX CUT PROBABLE

A special dispatch to-day from Paul Smith's says: "Another

considerable reduction of Federal income taxes, possibly to the extent of \$400,000,000, was foreshadowed by developments last night at the summer White House, White Pine camp. Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, chairman of the appropriation committee of the House of Representatives, arrived late yesterday afternoon with figures setting forth Uncle Sam's income and expenses, past, present and prospective. After supper President Coolidge and Representative Madden pored over the sheets of figures to determine how much the Government can afford to expend in the fiscal year of 1928 and still lay something by for a rainy day. Then it transpired that the astute appropriations chairman had brought with him a new little plan for the further reduction of Federal taxes in 1928....."

HEMP EXPERIMENT BY FORD

A South Charleston, Ohio, dispatch to the press to-day says:

"In addition to his various other enterprises Henry Ford is going into the hemp-farming business. Two years ago he bought a 2,000-acre tract of land on the right of way of his Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, near here. The land was divided into farms and let out to tenants. Aug. 24 the tenants received notice to vacate by March 1, 1927, and it was explained the manufacturer intended converting the property into a large hemp farm."

WHEAT HELD FOR ADVANCE

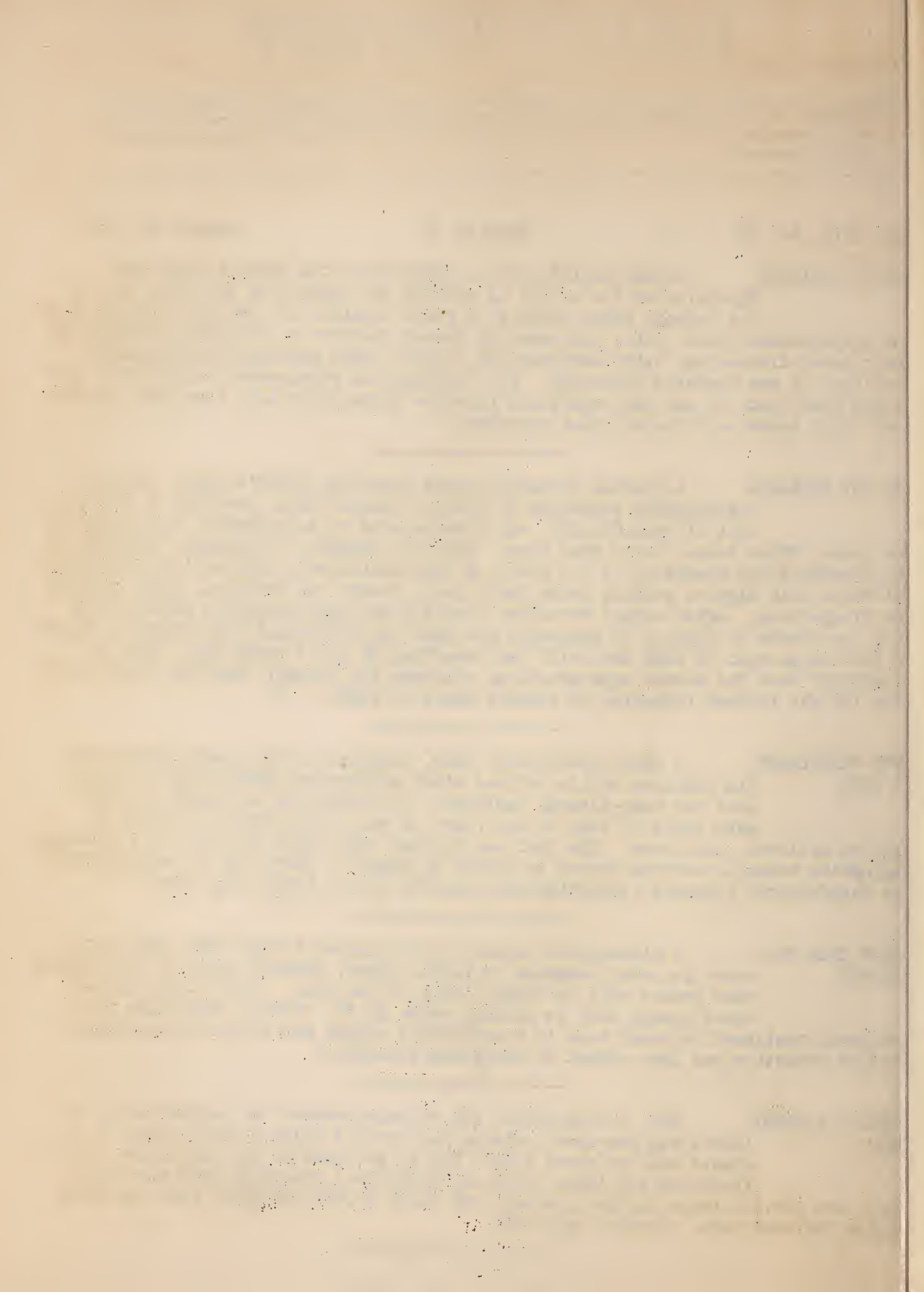
A Minneapolis dispatch to the press to-day says: "New crop

wheat is being marketed in light volume, farmers being of the opinion that prices will be higher later in the year. Very little spring wheat coming here is selling above \$1.50. Winter wheat from the Southwest continues to reach here in considerable volume due in part to a 3-cent freight reduction put into effect by railroads recently."

WORLD'S LARGEST FARM

Hon. J.G. Gardiner, the "farmer Premier" of Saskatchewan, be-

lieves his province contains the world's biggest farm, since it is almost all one great farm. But 25 per cent of the population live in towns and all these towns are themselves dependent upon the farms. There are 118,426 farms in the province, and their 37,896,320 acres make the whole region one vast farm. (Press, Aug. 25)



Section 2

Banana Growing Gains A Jalapa, Mexico, dispatch to the press of Aug. 23 says: "Growing bananas for the United States market is becoming an important industry in this State. During the month of July 614 cars of the fruit were exported through the port of Vera Cruz. Most of the shipments came from the plantations of the Mexican-American Fruit Company and the Cuyamel Fruit Company."

Cotton Cloth Situation An editorial in The Washington Post for Aug. 21 says: "The cotton cloth mills of the United States have had a hard time during the last three years despite an increase in the import duties on cotton cloth. The northern mills have not only had foreign, but domestic competition. Conditions, however, are improving, partly because the northern and southern concerns have reached an understanding which improves the economic status of both, but also because the southerners are joining in the demand for tariff protection. They have reached the conclusion that, despite low wages and proximity of raw materials, the cotton mills of the South need protection against foreign competition. A survey of the cotton cloth situation of the United States shows an improved condition. While exports last year declined somewhat, imports declined more in proportion....All the cotton cloth needed by Americans should be manufactured by Americans. It is a reproach to this country that it does not supply its own needs in cotton cloth, when the raw material originates here. If foreign manufacturers, by reason of longer experience, lower wages and other advantages, can cut under American manufacturers in this market to the extent of 219,000,000 yards in a nine-month period, it is evident that the American industry must be protected by a higher tariff than is now provided or go out of business. Now that southern manufacturers feel the pinch, it is possible that cotton manufacturing States may...take a stand for the principle that underlies all American prosperity--the protective tariff."

Food Consumption Studies Declaring that analysis of Department of Agriculture statistics showing a per capita decrease in the consumption in the United States of wheat, indicates these figures are correct, the Food Research Institute of Stanford University goes on to give some of the causes for the decline in consumption. It says that a study of these causes indicates that the most important factors have been the tendency to replace the cereals with sugar, a decrease in total food requirements per capita, a tendency to a more diversified diet, and a shift to more expensive foods generally, the last resulting chiefly from the increased prosperity of the laboring classes since the war....Analysis of the causes which have affected flour consumption in past years shows also the changes that may be expected in the future, the institute says. Three groups of factors that have been important in the past will probably cease to operate or will have little further effect on flour consumption in the next several years. They are: first, the sudden increase in the prosperity of the laboring classes, which took place mostly between 1919 and 1923; second, the tendency to diversify the diet; and third, the decline in total food requirements per capita...." (Press, Aug. 23.)

Japanese Farm Problem An editorial in The Philadelphia Public Ledger for Aug. 23 says: "Japan also has a farm problem. The tenant farmers of Nippon are a powerful group of the population. They are having much difficulty in paying their rentals and making a living. Taxes are high and so are rents. The land owners of the country are not making any money. While the rentals

are high, the taxes are so great that their profits are very small. The Japanese tenants are sending delegations to Tokio in protest, just as the Corn Belt of America maintains a lobby of protest in Washington. The Japanese farmer has shown he is unable to live on the returns from his work, even as the American farmer is maintaining he is being forced deeper and deeper into debt. In both countries the farm problem is one of the most vexatious and important of all those with which their Governments must contend."

New England Farming

An editorial in The New York Times for Aug. 23 says: "Speaking at Durham, N.H.,....Professor L. E. Graber of the University of Wisconsin condoled with the New England farmer because his soil is so poor. He said: 'Where once it was possible to grow hay with a large percentage of clover the soil no longer supports clover, and only timothy can be raised. Timothy is one of the poorest of hays, and is insufficient for the feeding of dairy cattle.' The New England farmers have been more and more forced into dairying. In raising corn, wheat, sheep and cattle, competition with the West is hopeless. More alfalfa is the remedy urged by Professor Graber. A campaign in New Hampshire is on to provide 'an acre of alfalfa for every cow in the State.' Alfalfa, with lime dressing, can be grown for \$12 a ton. Timothy costs about \$50 a ton in that part of the country. Earl P. Robinson of the University of New Hampshire extension service declared at the meeting in Durham that 100,000 acres of alfalfa must be grown in New Hampshire to cut down high feed bills. Both Massachusetts and Connecticut grow tobacco profitably in favorable seasons, especially in the river valleys."

Settlement in Florida

An editorial in South, official publication of The Florida Society of America, for August says: "....If Ireland's 21,000 families, now living in one-room houses, could come to Florida, it might be arranged to give each family ten acres of rich, Everglade soil. It would require 210,000 acres, ten acres to the family, to establish these Irish families in this State. That much acreage taken from the 30,000,000 of undeveloped acres would not be missed in Florida, and 21,000 Irish families, laboring on 210,000 acres of Florida soil, would, conservatively estimating, earn \$210,000,000 annually. The Florida agricultural experiment station will spend \$317,821 in research work. That money will be well spent. Florida's prosperity depends largely upon her soil. The Irish potato is to be improved; that news will please the Irish, the French, the English--us all, everywhere--for the Irish potato is a companion to the world's daily bread. The truck farmer will be benefited in a hundred ways by experiment station work. Probably that \$317,821 will come back to this State in millions of dollars, and will benefit men and women now living in far away places. Farmers may come from Ireland, England, Italy, Germany, France and even from Russia to take up life in this State, where food for man and animal grows rapidly and abundantly every day in the year."

Sugar Output Decrease

A decrease of at least 1,000,000 tons in the world's sugar production is expected by Walter Lagemann, Vice President of the Czarnikow-Rionda Company. He maintains, however, that this decrease would largely be met by Cuba alone if that country produced at full capacity. "It is possible now to form a fairly accurate opinion as to next season's sugar production," said Mr. Lagemann recently. "Growing beet crops are nearly ready for

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the specific results of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the specific results of the work. It is divided into three main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field of agriculture, the second section deals with the results of the work in the field of industry, and the third section deals with the results of the work in the field of commerce.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the income of the work, and the second section deals with the expenditure of the work.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field of industry and commerce.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of agriculture, and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field of industry and commerce.

harvesting and are rapidly coming to full development. The cutting of cane, however, is about four months off, as grinding in most of the cane-growing countries does not commence until December or January.... With a short crop in Java, it is not at all unlikely that the demand from the Orient for Cuba's may be good next year, especially as it has been claimed that consumption requirements have increased there. Nor are the European countries and Canada likely to need less Cuba's, but Cuba must realize that to sell to these foreign markets at the ruinous prices of the last two years is not worth her while. The Cuban producer needs to recuperate, and unless the coming crop is restricted, such recuperation will be retarded." (The New York Times, Aug. 23.)

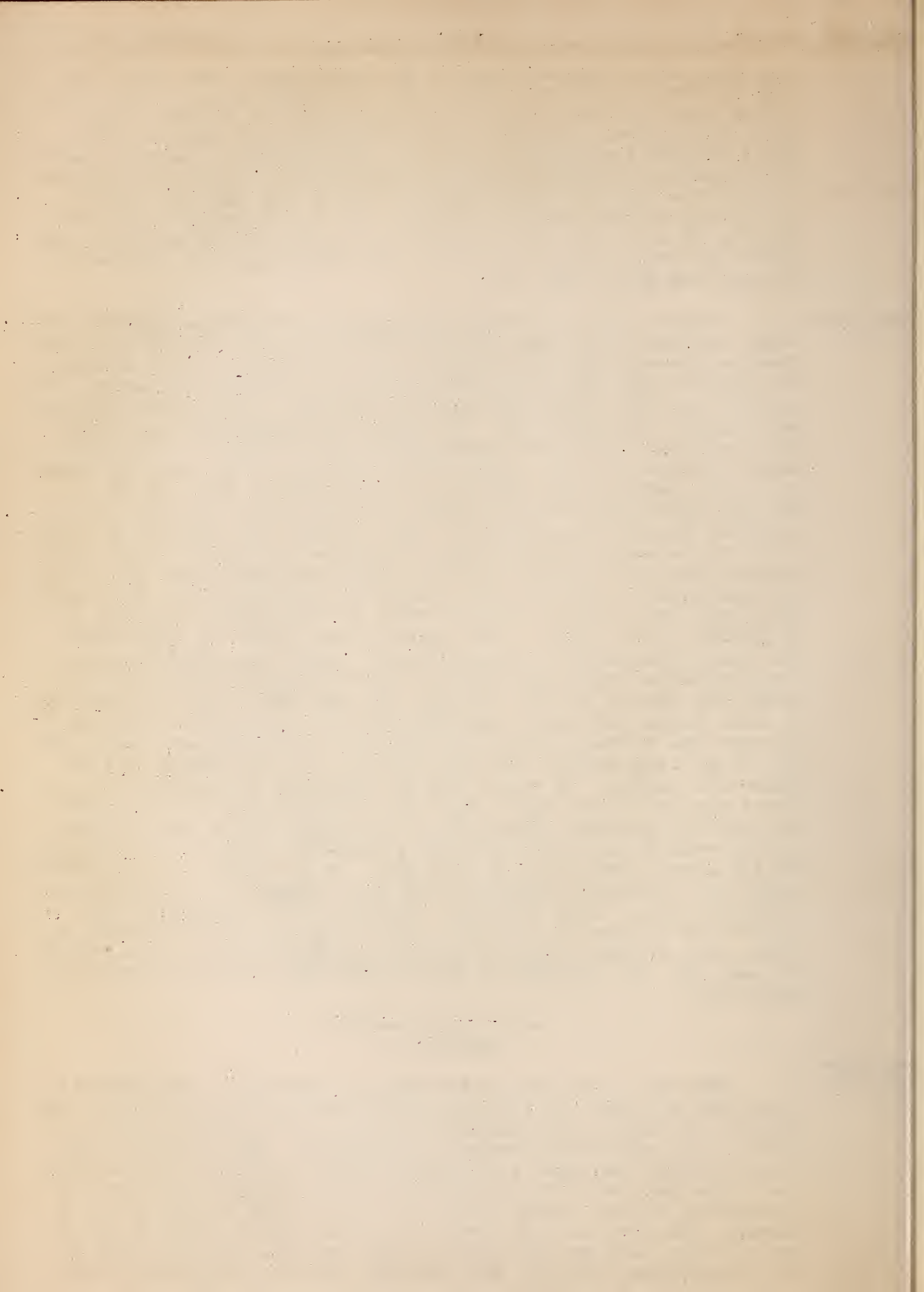
Wheat Crop
Control

Arthur D. Welton, Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in the issue for Aug. 21 says: "Ever since the farmer became market conscious there has been agitation for the curtailment of wheat acreage to the end that there might be no embarrassing or loss-producing surplus. This is after the mode of approved industrial practice, so far as that practice may be given farm application. Of course, the manufacturer does proceed with precision. He can not manufacture wholly on order or stall around until orders are received. But, compared to those of the farm, his operations have, perhaps, more precision. At any rate the farmer thinks so... The wheat grower measures his conduct for next year by the degree of his financial success during this one. That is where, the agricultural economists say, he makes a great mistake. To advise the farmer how much wheat he should grow next year is one of the ideal functions of the ideal marketing organization. Just how that is to be done is the problem. The outlook for a great crop of winter wheat in 1927, as indicated by an acreage of 45,064,000, is the result of the success of the growers of winter wheat this year, particularly in the Southwest. Reports from Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle contain many stories of how individual farmers have made enough this year to pay off mortgages, buy more land, build new houses and do other things that are the mark of affluence. It is rather difficult to convince once of these men that he should not raise wheat next year. The one who got forty bushels from every acre has set the standard that the others will emulate. No expert from the Department of Agriculture and no market sharp will deter them. They have a logical answer, in any event... The farmer is perfectly correct in his conclusion that no manufacturing concern would tempt fate by producing a comparable surplus of his product. But the farmer, worse luck, is not a unit. He is spoken of in the singular number as a collective enterprise, but he is composed of a vast number of individual units, widely scattered, submissive to no organization and moved to act only by his own ideas. If he produces a billion bushels of wheat, more or less, next year, and gets a dollar a bushel and a bump at the same time, the certainty is that he will hold the administration responsible."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

"Now that we are back in the period of fortnightly crop reports we find, just as in the past two years, that they are a hindrance rather than a benefit to regular merchandising," said one of the largest cotton goods houses at the week-end in advices to its clients. "With so short a time between reports, the buyer is constantly tempted to wait for the publication of the next one if the one just issued does not suit his views, and consequently we have waiting spells and active spells in place of steady trading. This week has been largely one of the waiting spells as far as gray goods go, although the volume of sales has been well above what we were experiencing before the July activity. Colored goods, however, have



kept moving right along, and for the fifth week in succession our sales have been well over production. (Press, Aug. 24.)

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Aug. 24: Chicago Livestock quotations: Hogs, top, \$13.90, bulk of sales \$10.25 to \$13.40. Beef steers choice \$9.75 to \$11, good \$8.90 to \$10.50, medium \$7.75 to \$9.65, common \$6 to \$7.75. Heifers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$10.50, common and medium \$5.50 to \$8.75; cows good and choice \$6.25 to \$8.25, common and medium \$4.75 to \$6.25, low cutter and cutter \$3.75 to \$4.75. Vealers, medium to choice, \$11 to \$15.75, heavy calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$9. Fat lambs, medium to choice, \$12.50 to \$15.15, yearling wethers, medium to choice \$9.50 to \$12.50, fat ewes, common to choice, \$5 to \$7.25, feeding lambs, medium to choice \$11.50 to \$14.50.

New York quotations on wholesale cuts of western dressed fresh meats of good grade; steer beef \$15 to \$16.50, veal \$22 to \$25, lamb \$26 to \$28, mutton \$11 to \$13, light pork loins \$30 to \$31, heavy loins \$17.50 to \$22.

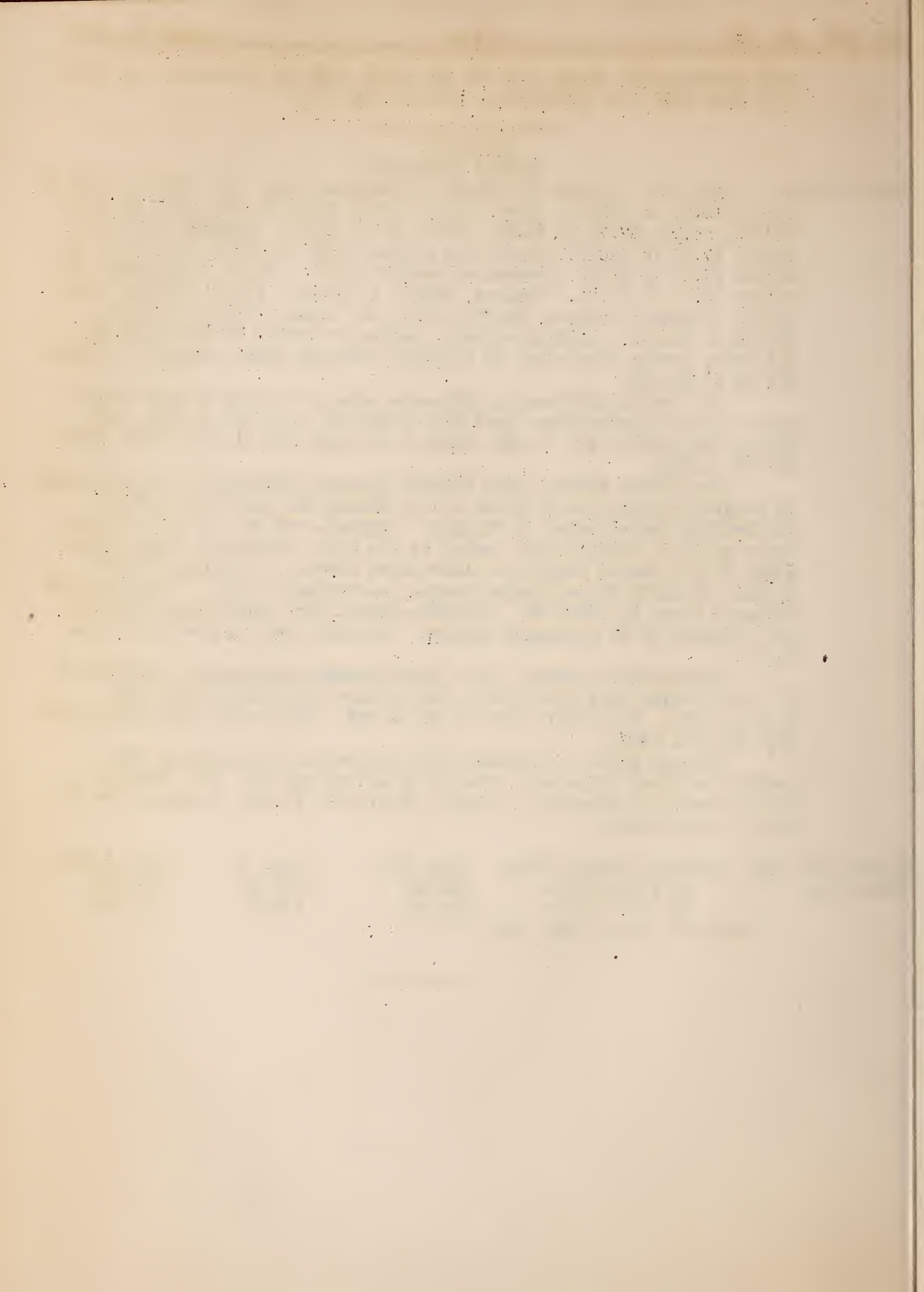
New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.65-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.85 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers \$2.70-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia and No. Carolina Yellow sweet potatoes \$7-\$8.50 per barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2-\$2.50 per bushel hamper in mid-western markets. Virginia Elberta peaches \$2.50-\$3.75 per bushel basket, according to size. Tennessee and Illinois stock \$1.75-\$2.75. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers. Delaware and Maryland stock \$1-\$1.50.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.45-\$1.55. No.2 red winter St.Louis \$1.34. No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 77¢; St.Louis 78¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 79¢. No.3 white oats Minneapolis 38¢; St.Louis 37¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 10 points, closing at 17.95¢ per lb. N.Y. October future contracts advanced 2 points, closing at 17.71¢. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Aug. 24	Aug. 23	Aug. 24, 1925
	20 Industrials	161.46	163.41	142.76
	20 R.R. stocks	117.78	118.57	103.53

(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 25.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 48

Section 1

August 26, 1926.

BANKERSURGED TO AID AGRICULTURE A Southampton, Long Island, dispatch to the press to-day says: "Before a gathering of 500 bankers and business men of New York and Long Island assembled at a luncheon yesterday at the Canoe Place Inn, Hampton Bays, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and Otto H. Kahn urged closer cooperation between big business and agriculture toward the solution of the farm problem. Secretary Jardine asked the business men to give a better understanding and better nation-wide credit facilities to cooperative marketing organizations and Mr. Kahn urged them not to be afraid of a solution of a problem merely because it looked new and untried. Confessing himself ignorant of the extent of the farm problem Mr. Kahn said: 'If there is one, it is up to all of us to solve it and especially up to those who are the beneficiaries of the farmers' labor. We should not be afraid to try solutions merely because they are novel, so long as they do not involve price fixing or similar unsound practices.' Mr. Kahn said the time had gone by when the laws of supply and demand and of the survival of the fittest could be strictly applied in business, and he urged that the farmer be enabled to reap a reward comparable to that of the industrial worker. 'Let us not be afraid of setting a precedent,' he urged....Secretary Jardine reviewed the agricultural situation, especially the problem of farm marketing. Advocating cooperative marketing of a nation-wide scale, he said that the weakest spot in such a program was along credit lines and he appealed to his hearers to work for the establishment of credit organizations sponsored by bankers and business men, which might enable farmers to hold their surplus crops for a better market. 'Any sore spot in agriculture,' he declared, 'is going to unfavorably affect the business man in New York. We need more help from the American banker, for although the problem is less acute and I believe this year is going to show further improvement, there will be a farm problem as long as the farmer's dollar is at a discount in purchasing power.'"

FORDNEY SAYS TARIFF AIDS FARMER An Associated Press dispatch from Saginaw, Mich., to-day says: "Criticisms of the working of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law relative to alleged high duty rates on articles chiefly used by farmers are wholly unjustified, former Congressman Joseph W. Fordney declared in an interview published here yesterday. 'There never has been a law placed on our statute books that gives such full measures to protect our farmers as are provided for in the present law, and every article produced upon the farm has been adequately protected by this law,' Mr. Fordney said. Mr. Fordney said anyone sufficiently interested to examine the bill would find that most farm necessities were on the free list. 'Leather goods of all kinds--excepting fancy articles--such as boots, shoes and harnesses, are on the free list. All kinds of farm machinery and vehicles used on the farm are on the free list and nearly all kinds of building materials are on the free list,' he said. 'There is a small duty on lime and cement but none on brick and lumber. Barbed wire also is on the free list. These are among the chief articles purchased by farmers.'"

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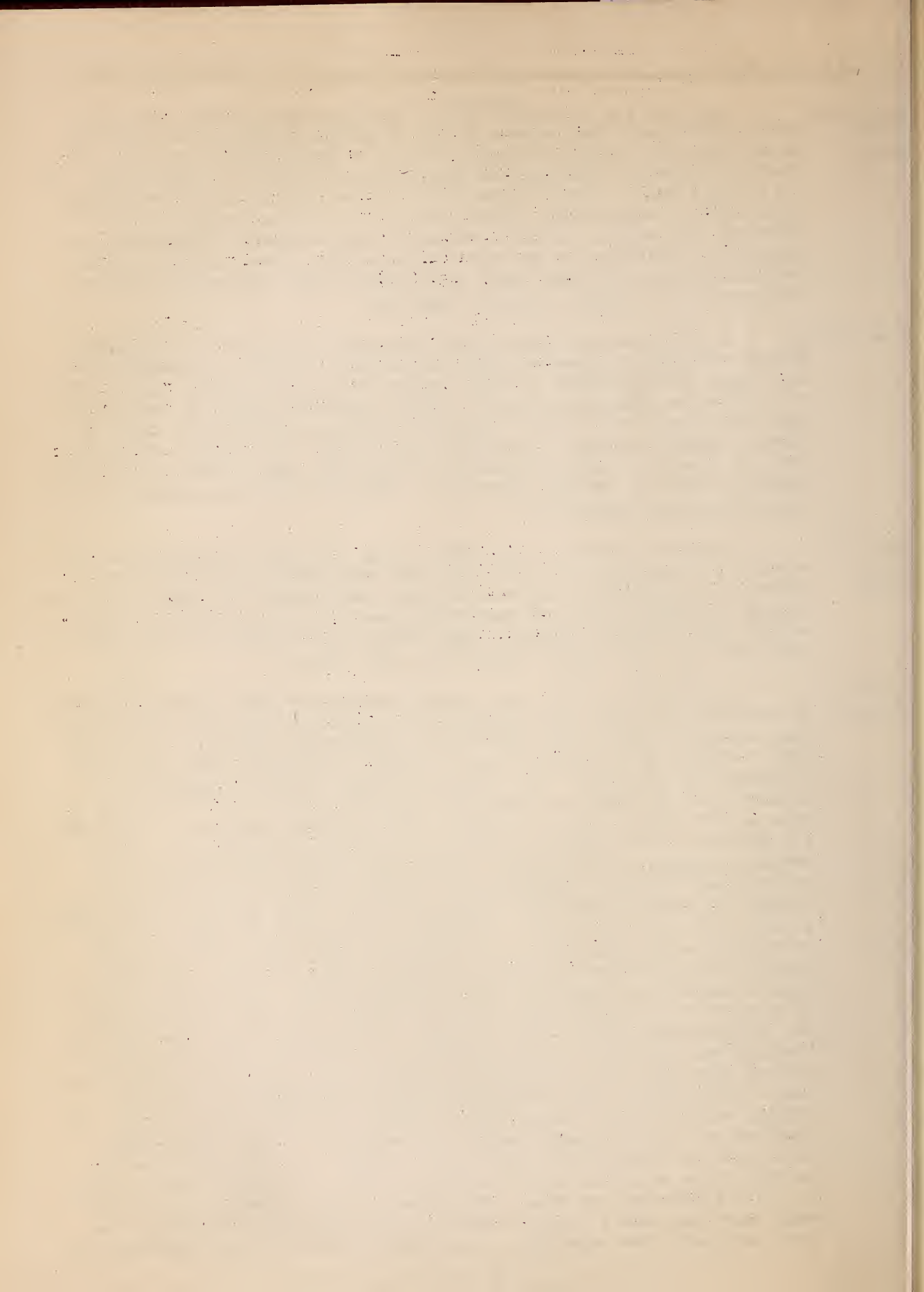
Section 2

Australian Cotton Bonus The question of substituting a system of bonuses for Australian cotton growers for the present system of guaranteed prices is expected to be taken up in the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament, according to advices reaching the Department of Commerce at Washington. In this connection, G. Evans, director of cotton culture in the Queensland Department of Agriculture, states that it is the contention in some quarters that cotton should be released from government control and that instead of assistance in the form of guaranteed prices, a bonus should be substituted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound on all seed cotton arriving at the gin irrespective of quality. (Press, Aug. 24.)

Bread Economy An editorial in Modern Miller for Aug. 21 says: "While Belgium, France and Italy propose to effect economies through the consumption of war bread, this measured in money saving seems spectacularly futile. If it is done as a demonstration to inspire national economy by impressing upon the people that drastic saving is necessary, and by this means to force a general economy, it may have some merit. The people would save more in a week by denying themselves movies than they would save in a year eating a bread of doubtful nutrition. Unless it has some merit, it is a shallow national expedient."

Egyptian Cotton Acreage A Cairo dispatch to the press of Aug. 24 says: "The Egyptian Government is preparing a bill to limit the cultivation of cotton to one-third of the acreage of all cultivatable land because the slump in cotton prices is thought to be due partly to over-production. It is further argued that as cotton requires large quantities of water it also impoverishes the soil and thereby diminishes other crops."

Exports Analyzed An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for Aug. 24 says: "Exports of manufactured goods are attaining a new importance in our business life. Past experience shows that exports of agricultural products vary according to condition of crops at home or abroad, tending to make this trade irregular and unsteady. But we have a foreign trade in manufactured products now, so large and steadily increasing that it can be trusted to take up the slack, being to business what a balance wheel is to an engine. The Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has made a complete analysis of this trade in the past fiscal year and shows the growing importance of manufactures. Compared with the preceding year exports of manufactured goods increased 16 per cent, and were 60 per cent greater than four years ago. As against the average of the five years preceding the war they were three times as large. As in the past year exports of agricultural products fell off 12 1/2 per cent, our trade figures would have looked bad but for manufactures. They actually took up so much of the slack that the total decline was only 2 1/2 per cent. The balance wheel worked well. Figures of increased trade show that the American manufacturer is finding markets abroad for his goods. It is evident also that he is giving good service with the quality his customers want. This must be true because the European manufacturers are not sitting still, but are making rapid recovery in their foreign trade. If they too are selling goods abroad the conclusion is that undeveloped countries are either buying more than formerly, or else that there are certain lines of goods in which American trade will predominate. Probably both inferences are true. The Director calls attention to the fact that there has been a steady increase in the European demand for meat, wool and grain from Argentina. As a direct result of this Argentina was



enabled to purchase \$30,000,000 worth of automobiles from the United States. We know that wherever the purchasing power is increased the standard of living rises and more goods are sold. It is a fair inference that as Europe recovers and sells more abroad the effect will be to broaden the demand for certain of our manufactured goods. Still further, a prosperous Europe will be an important market for many of our manufactured goods. Our business outlook should constantly improve as conditions there get better. Nor is the benefit to be confined to the 'tariff-protected East'...The analysis shows a steadily increasing percentage of exports of manufacture from the Gulf and Lake States, the Northwest and the Middle West. All parts of the country are having a part in perfecting this balance wheel to our export trade."

Future Bread Supply

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for Aug. 18 says: "Sir Daniel Hall, a British agricultural authority, is quoted as saying that, with two and a half acres of cultivated land necessary to support each human life and with the world's population increasing at the rate of five millions a year, the time is not far distant when the wheat crop will be insufficient for the world's needs. A corollary prospect, as he sees it, is that, since there will be no grain available to feed food animals, mankind necessarily will become vegetarian. These same conclusions, arrived at by varying methods, are frequently expressed by food experts and statisticians. Some of them put the evil day off only a few generations. Others, more forbearing, reckon that the bread lack of the world will not become serious for two or three hundred years....The difficulty with all of these figures is that they fail to take full account either of the possibilities of the world's arable land or advancement in the science of increasing production. In North America, for instance, where population increase has been most rapid, the area available for grain growing has hardly been touched in its actual power to produce. Not only do millions of acres lie fallow, but other millions are being made to yield ten or twelve bushels of wheat to the acre when better cultivation would triple or quadruple that. One agricultural economist reckons that all of the available land in the United States employed under present methods would support three times the present population, while with European methods of cultivation it would permit it to be multiplied fivefold. This constitutes no charge against farming methods now used. They are wasteful, to be sure, but that waste is compensatory in that it results in production adjusted to needs. If all the tillable land of North America were farmed intensively, the result would be such an overproduction of food that this continent and much of the world besides would be congested, and the industry which produced it would be destroyed by its own fruits. Intensive farming develops only as the need requires it....We can not know the mysteries of creation. We can and do know that the origin of man was also the origin of grasses and trees that he might be fed, and that, as his numbers have increased, his mind and industry have discovered ways to make them produce more generously. There is every reason to believe that what has occurred will go on occurring, and that human life and the bread to sustain it will continue always to find balance each in the other. Man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is not a punishment alone, but also a promise."

Overproduction

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for Aug. 21 says: "Objection is frequently made to farm relief legislation on the ground that the resulting increase in prices would cause overproduction. This is obviously not



an argument against legislation, but against any increase in the price of farm products from any cause. Reduced to its lowest terms, this argument reads: 'We must keep the farmers poor so he will not overproduce.' This argument is insincere. It is not based on fear of overproduction, but on unwillingness to pay more for food. It is also unsound. Low prices stimulate production more than high prices do. The farmer must meet his fixed expenses. He attempts to do this by increasing production as prices go down. Time and again I have seen farmers in Chicago dairy district increase their herds as prices went down, in order to keep their milk check up to a certain total. In 1897, following the lowest corn price this country has ever seen, there was a substantial increase in corn acreage. It is true, of course, that when the price of one crop is high in relation to the price of others that can be grown in competition with it, the acreage of that crop is likely to increase. But I am speaking of general price levels. A low level of farm prices results in harder work and longer hours on the farm, and increased production. The tendency of higher prices is in the other direction."

Wages and Progress

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 24 says: "In his recent North Carolina address Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador to the United States, said: 'You in the United States have learned the gospel of high wages, and you have applied it and shown the world that it works.' The 'gospel of high wages' is the master key to America's economic progress and superiority. It may be recalled that William McKinley once said that 'low wages and cheap goods mean cheap workmen.' The vital economic difference between Great Britain and the United States, as history proves, is that the former undertook to capture the markets of the world and meet all comers in those markets by depressing wages and employing cheap workmen; while the United States undertook to develop and preserve its own domestic market by raising wages and employing high-class workmen. The 'gospel of high wages' is seen in the economic and social superiority of the United States, the almost universal contentment among wage earners, and the high purchasing power of the toilers in all industries."

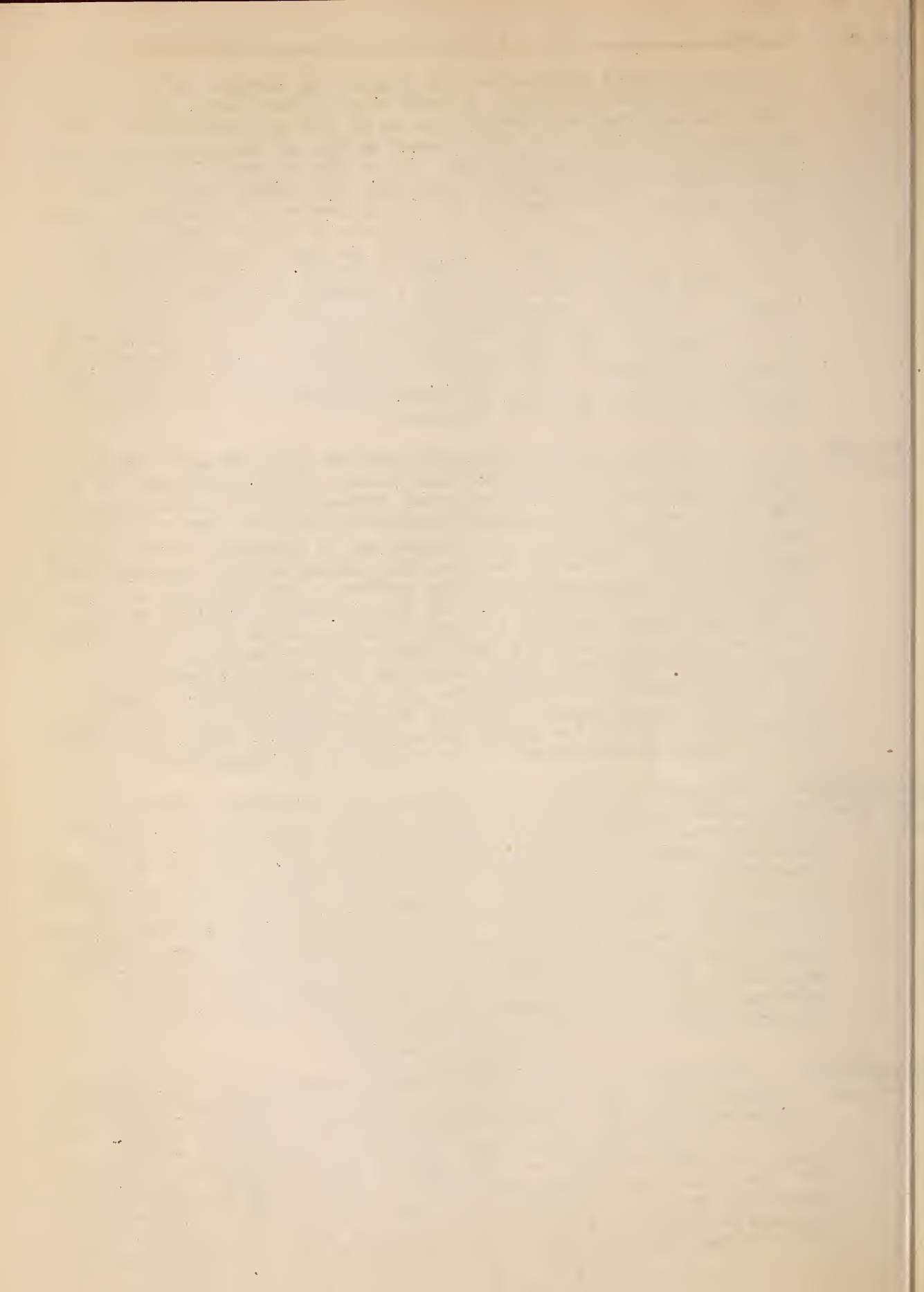
Western Railroad Earnings

An editorial in The Iowa Homestead for Aug. 19 says: "There is no better index of improvement in general economic conditions than railroad earnings, and the situation as indicated by the statements of western railroads during the last six months is encouraging to the extreme. Railroad earnings are due primarily to the business enjoyed, and this business can not be entirely one-sided....Although, in recent years, crops have been normal or better in the Northwest and Central West, railroad earnings have been low because of a reduction in traffic in manufactured commodities. This condition no longer exists in the same degree as during 1924 and 1925....Good management has contributed to some degree, but the greatest portion of the increases may be ascribed simply to improved economic conditions in agricultural territory."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Journal of Commerce for Aug. 25 says: "...There may be some advantages to be derived from thinking up all sorts of hypotheses related to varying weather conditions and figuring out estimates accordingly. The effect upon estimates of yield based, as they should be, upon conditions as they exist at date of reporting is, however, far from satisfying. When such estimates together with the accompanying hypotheses appear at intervals of two weeks, the procedure is calculated to upset the morale of farmers, traders and all other interested parties. It is evident from all reports that come out of the Cotton Belt that the



crop estimates this year are unusually tentative in character because of the abnormally late season and capricious weather conditions. With these truths stated and the fact forced home that the crop estimates during the current growing season are more than ordinarily liable to drastic revision, it would seem that sufficient precautions had been taken against misinterpretation. To add minimum and maximum estimates based on fantastic hypotheses does not serve to clarify matters."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 25, 1926: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs \$13.80, bulk of sales at \$10 to \$13.25.

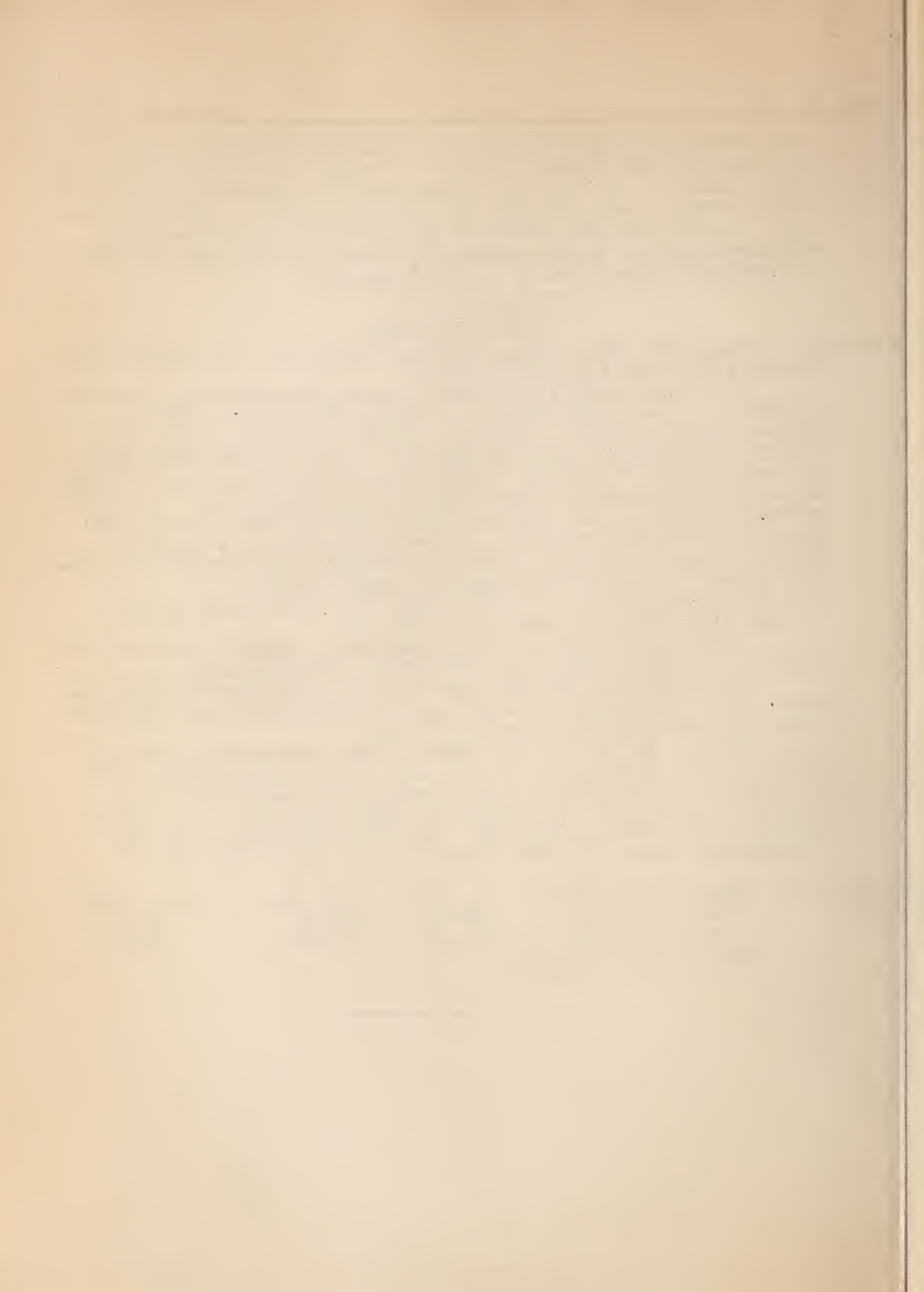
New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.65-\$3.35 per 100 pound. in eastern cities; mostly \$2.65 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia and North Carolina Yellow varieties \$7.50-\$9 per barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2.75 per bushel hamper in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow variety onions \$1.40-\$2 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. Iowa stock \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago. Best Virginia Elberta peaches \$3-\$3.75 per bushel basket in a few eastern markets. Tennessee and Illinois stock \$1.75-\$2.50. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2.50-\$3 per standard 45 in terminal markets. Maryland stock 40¢-\$1 in eastern cities.

Closing prices of 92 score butter: New York 42 1/2¢; Chicago 40 3/4¢; Philadelphia 43 1/2¢; Boston 42 1/2¢.
Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Flats 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 21 3/4¢; Square Prints 22 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 20 points, closing at 18.15¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 24 points, closing at 17.94¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.46-\$1.51. No.2 red winter St.Louis \$1.36. No.1 hard winter St.Louis \$1.38; No.2 hard Kansas City \$1.28-\$1.37. No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 77¢; No.3 mixed Minneapolis 75¢. No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 81¢. No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 78¢; St.Louis 77¢. No.3 white oats Minneapolis 37¢; St.Louis 41¢; Kansas City 38¢. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Aug. 25,	Aug. 24,	Aug. 25, 1925
	20 Industrials	160.41	161.46	143.18
	20 R.R. stocks	117.80	117.78	103.38
(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 26.)				



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 49

Section 1

August 27, 1926.

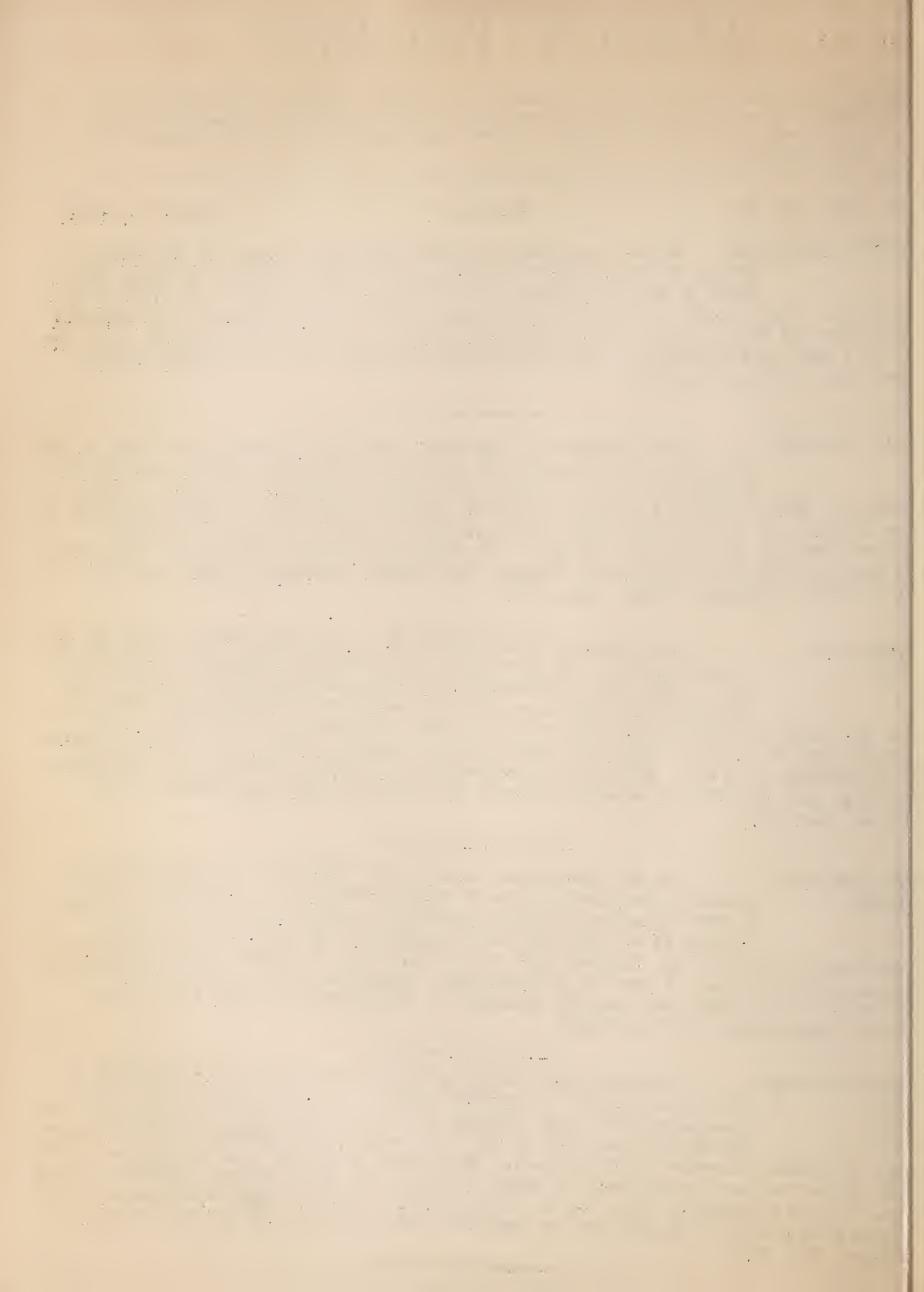
TARIFF COOPERATION Closer cooperation between European nations and the United States in their tariff relations are sought through a mission undertaken by Chairman Marvin, of the Tariff Commission, and Commissioner Costigan. They expect to confer during a six weeks' stay in Europe with government officials and business men having extensive dealings in the United States. They also will make an inspection of this government's agencies set up to handle tariff questions. (Press, Aug. 27.)

RADIO INQUIRY Investigation of the radio industry is being undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission in connection with its general inquiry into charges made in the Senate of a General Electric monopoly in this country. While officials of the commission declined yesterday to discuss details of the inquiry, it is known that they are especially interested in a new contract entered into by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company, the Western Electric Company and the Westinghouse Company. (Press, Aug. 27.)

RAIN-MAKING TESTS Rain-making experiments by Dr. L. Francis Warren, with the use of naval planes, are understood to be nearing completion in Hartford, Conn. They are a continuation of tests that have been conducted at intervals for four years with the assistance at different times of the War, Navy and Post Office Departments. Much attention has been given to the possibility of clearing away fogs, especially at landing fields, but nothing conclusive has been reported. Efforts at precipitation of rain, according to preliminary reports, have not offered as much prospect of success as the fog-clearing tests. (Press, Aug. 27.)

NEW YORK MILK FRAUDS The New York Times to-day says: "Efforts of Acting District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora to induce Frederick W. Kautzmann, former health inspector, awaiting sentence in General Sessions on his conviction in the bootleg milk conspiracy, to reveal yesterday the identity of others of the 'higher ups' in the ring came to naught with Kautzmann's repeated declaration, 'I knew of no grafting.' Kautzmann was convicted last Friday. He is to be arraigned for sentence on Sept. 7. The penalty is from five to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing."

DAIRY PRODUCTS TRADE Finished manufactured products constituted 46.1 per cent of the total exports of the United States for July, while crude materials maintained their leading position in merchandise purchases, making up 38.7 per cent of the total imports, according to final figures for the month, announced by the Commerce Department yesterday... In a separate report the United States foreign trade in dairy products was shown to have decreased during the first six months of 1926, due to lower imports of milk, cream and butter.... Exports were valued at \$1,955,910, as compared with \$3,183,966 in the 1925 period. (Press, Aug. 27.)



Section 2

Agricultural Conditions An editorial in The New York Times for Aug. 25 says: "Ex-Governor Allen of Kansas tells the farmers of the West that their troubles lie behind them...Conditions in Iowa, for example, are the 'reaction from a giant speculation in real estate'...If he is right, Congress can do no more to restore the western farm boom than the Florida land boom. The former was due to prices kept up by war taxes spent in feeding the armies. Now those farmers must meet the competition of others whose capital costs and taxes are lower. The tariff can do no more to help the farmers with their export surplus than it does to help industrialists who export to world-markets. The industrialists compete with the foreigner by efficiency and economy and invention. The farmers are beginning to do the same. The head of the engineering department of the Iowa State College says that American farming is on the eve of an industrial revolution similar to that of the early era of invention."

Cheese Bread Milling (Liverpool) for Aug. 14 says: "A practical cheese technologist in America has worked out a cheese-bread formula, and, according to the 'Bakers' Helper,' of Chicago, there is every prospect of the new bread finding a good sale. He argued that we have plain bread, milk bread, raisin bread, and several others; why not a cheese bread? Naturally, he is interested in cheese, and he has come to the conclusion that Americans do not eat enough of it. The normal consumption of cheese in America is $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per capita, while in Europe it is 28 lb. per capita. The idea of cheese bread was brought before the Institute of Baking, and experiments were at once made to ascertain whether such bread would be a commercial success. This new bread requires, we are told, 'no special formulas. The regular dough formula, carrying varying quantities of dehydrated cheese, invariably produced a good loaf of bread, rich in color, high in cheese flavor, of good grain and texture. Another characteristic of this bread, and one to be expected, was its superior keeping qualities.'"

Cotton Crop An editorial in The New York Times for Aug. 25 says: "...The evidence at the moment would seem to indicate strong probability of another great American cotton crop. This is a matter of importance both for producers and for the home and foreign spinning trade. It also throws a curious sidelight on the mood of almost complete despondency over the future of American cotton cultivation which pervaded the cotton trade three or four years ago. Not in the speculative market only, but in serious expert discussions of the subject, it then seemed to be assumed that arresting of the boll weevil's activities, which had half ruined the crop in 1921 and 1922, was almost hopeless. Yet, after what were at the time described as only preliminary protective measures, the sequel was two abundant harvests in 1924 and 1925, of which the second was the largest yield but one in the country's history. Something much like this occurred in the fight against the 'grasshopper pest' in the wheat country a generation ago. It is what usually happens in agriculture when a problem of this kind is energetically and scientifically attacked."

Eastern Competition An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for Aug. 25 says: "Senator Capper speaks of Argentine canned beef being on sale in Kansas. Statistics of the consumption of that delicacy in the prairie States are not at hand, but the industrial interests of the East are acutely aware that a New England railroad has recently bought foreign rails, that bids on cast iron pipe for New York City have twice been rejected in order to allow

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domestic makers to revise their bids sufficiently to keep German and French competitors out, that French furnances have been taking contracts in that line for months past and that a European firm has taken two-thirds of the business in steel bars for the new Conowingo dam in Maryland. It is almost a certainty that but for competition of world prices, steel and iron would now be higher in the United States than they are.... The industrial interests of the East feel much the same way about their own products and markets, but they are not quite satisfied that raising tariff rates and the industrial worker's bread is the safe way to go about it."

Farm Interest An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for Aug. 24 says: "News that another farm land bank has reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent suggests that the movement which began in Kansas on this score is likely to spread throughout the whole system of farm land institutions. The result will be to give the farmer another large saving in his cost of capital which he may, if he wishes, credit more or less directly to the Federal Farm Loan system. It has always been true from the beginning that the immediate advantages of the Farm Loan system were confined to a comparatively limited number of persons. These included individuals who were able to give a thoroughly satisfactory first mortgage on the land and whose purposes in borrowing were entirely unimpeachable from the standpoint of security. But there are many would-be farm borrowers who could not come within the tolerably strict limitations laid down in the Farm Loan Act, and these borrowers, of course, found themselves at a grave disadvantage in the whole situation. They can be excused for forgetting that they would get an important indirect advantage through the influence in the Farm Loan system in cutting rates generally for farm capital. Of course, the Farm Loan system could not unaided bring about any such reduction. It has had, as it must, the help of favorable general conditions. What it has done and is doing, however, is to see to it that the benefit of these conditions is passed on to the farmer at an early date and with as little friction as possible. For this it deserves full recognition."

"Stabilization" An editorial in The New York Journal of Commerce for Aug. 26 says: "What is neglected by the farming interests and by most other advocates of stabilization in other fields is the fact that human nature being what it is the cost of stabilization has to be borne somewhere. If the Government, for example, were to fix the prices of corn and wheat at the beginning of a season and hold them at that figure throughout as it did during the war, the cost would necessarily be borne by the taxpayer. It is theoretically, although not politically, conceivable that the Government might at times make a profit on the operation, but in the rank and file of cases it would score a loss which must be paid for as other governmental losses are. So also in the case of those plans for stabilization of prices in general which call for a change in the quantity of the money metal going to make up a coin or unit of value--the trouble in the situation is the necessity of saddling the net loss growing out of stabilization upon some other member or members of the community. It is quite as impossible for the Government to make something out of nothing as it is for an individual to do so. Goods can not be overproduced, labor can not be overspecialized without an actual net loss of human effort and hence of values....There is a sense in which stabilization of prices is rational and possible. Extremes of value have in times past

been noted in nearly every line of production. Sometimes they have resulted from excessive output, sometimes from maladjustment of supplies to demand, sometimes from artificial monopoly or price boosting. Better knowledge of productive conditions and of supplies on hand and, above all, better knowledge and wiser management of credit institutions can, and under proper conditions do to-day, operate to bring about a much 'smoother' movement of prices, a much more stable condition throughout business. Along this line there is much to be done both by theorists and by practical men."

Synthetic Rubber

"Synthetic Rubber" is the title of an article by H.E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry in The Scientific Monthly for September. Mr. Howe says: "The Department of Commerce in its crude rubber investigations reached the conclusion that the plantation rubber industry can live and prosper on present yields of rubber per tree when rubber sells for thirty cents. The manufacturer of synthetic rubber therefore must not only be able to achieve uniform production and produce material with most of the characteristics of rubber, but he must do so at not more than thirty cents a pound. It must be borne in mind also that while the research laboratory is busy on the problem, the rubber tree offers the agriculturist a great opportunity. There may be ways of bringing the tree into production in a shorter time after it is set out than is at present the case. It seems almost certain that trees can be developed which will resist disease to a greater extent and perhaps yield more rubber per tree. Surely, if the agriculturist can accomplish in this field what he has done in the case of the sugar beet, wheat, corn, the nut-bearing trees and in many other directions, the chemist has a very large handicap with which to contend. On the other hand, we know that rubber is now used in many places for which it is not the ideal material and where the service to be performed does not call for all the peculiar characteristics of rubber. A synthetic product may be developed which will serve in an entirely satisfactory way this large and diverse demand, leaving to crude rubber an ever-growing field where utilization appears to be limited only by price. In view of the difficulties, the prospects, and all the conditions, is it worth while to continue the search for synthetic rubber? Unquestionably it is. The extent to which rubber has entered into our everyday life is in itself a sufficient reason for conducting research looking to the synthesis of so essential a material, and this is particularly true in America, where we consume more than 70 per cent of the world's production of crude rubber and produce none. Even though synthetic rubber may not be produced in the near future at a price to compete with crude rubber, there are times when price is a minor consideration and there is also the prospect of further discoveries that will lower costs and improve the product. The ability to produce synthetic rubber of satisfactory qualifications on demand would constitute a great defense against higher and higher prices and give a degree of independence that would be worth more than the cost of the research. The prospect of synthetic rubber satisfactory in quality and commercial in price grows brighter day by day because of the gradual increase in our knowledge...."

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Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in The Philadelphia Public Ledger for Aug. 26 says: "As often happens, a change which might be expected to bring about a good result has turned out unsatisfactorily. Governmental cotton reports were changed from a monthly to a fortnightly schedule for the purpose of 'stabilizing the market.' The purpose, according to complaint in certain quarters, has not been achieved; on the contrary, the more frequent reports are said to make the market more nervous and jumpy than ever. Instead of buying now, for instance, many merchants--with another report only two weeks off--will delay, and depression results. It is as though one went too often to a physician for examinations; while there may be every reason to be optimistic over his findings, the patient is rather more than likely to approach the doctor's office with certain nervous misgivings and, however sure he may feel of himself, to put off a particularly arduous job until he has learned the worst--or the best."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 26: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs at Chicago to-day \$14; bulk of sales \$9.75 to \$13.

Kansas and Missouri sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.75-\$2.90 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Minnesota Early Ohios \$2.55-\$2.65. New Jersey Cobblers \$2.45-\$3.35 in eastern markets; mostly \$2.65 f.o.b. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$2-\$2.75 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Tennessee and Illinois stock mostly \$2-\$2.25 in the Middle West. Colorado cantaloupes weak at \$2-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.15 to growers in the Rocky Ford Section. New York and Michigan Oldenburg apples 85¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket. Various early varieties from New York \$4-\$4.50 per barrel in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets declined 13 points, closing at 18.02¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 14 points, closing at 17.80¢.

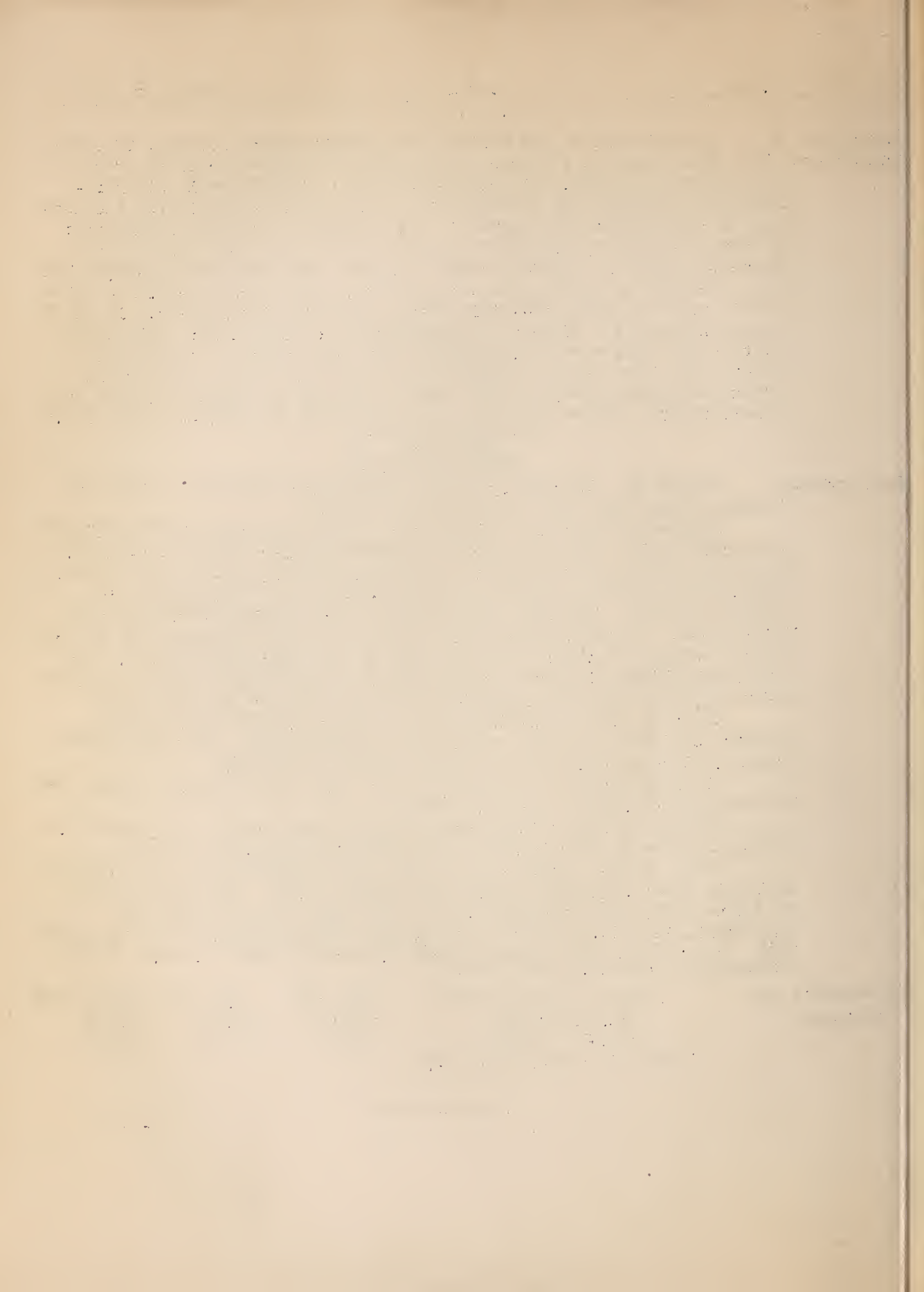
Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 42 3/4¢; Chicago 41¢; Philadelphia 43 1/2¢; Boston 42 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets on August 25: Single Daisies 21 1/2¢; Longhorns 21 3/4¢; Square Prints 22 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.45-\$1.56. No.1 red winter St.Louis \$1.38; No.2 Chicago \$1.37. No.1 hard winter St.Louis \$1.37; No.2 Chicago \$1.38. No.3 mixed corn Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 74¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78¢; Minneapolis 78¢; St.Louis 78¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 38-39¢; Minneapolis 36¢; St.Louis 37-42¢. (Prepared by the Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Aug. 26,	Aug. 25,	Aug.26,1925
	20 Industrials	161.18	160.41	141.88
	20 R.R. stocks	118.67	117.80	103.08
(Wall St. Jour., Aug. 27.)				

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 50

Section 1

August 28, 1926.

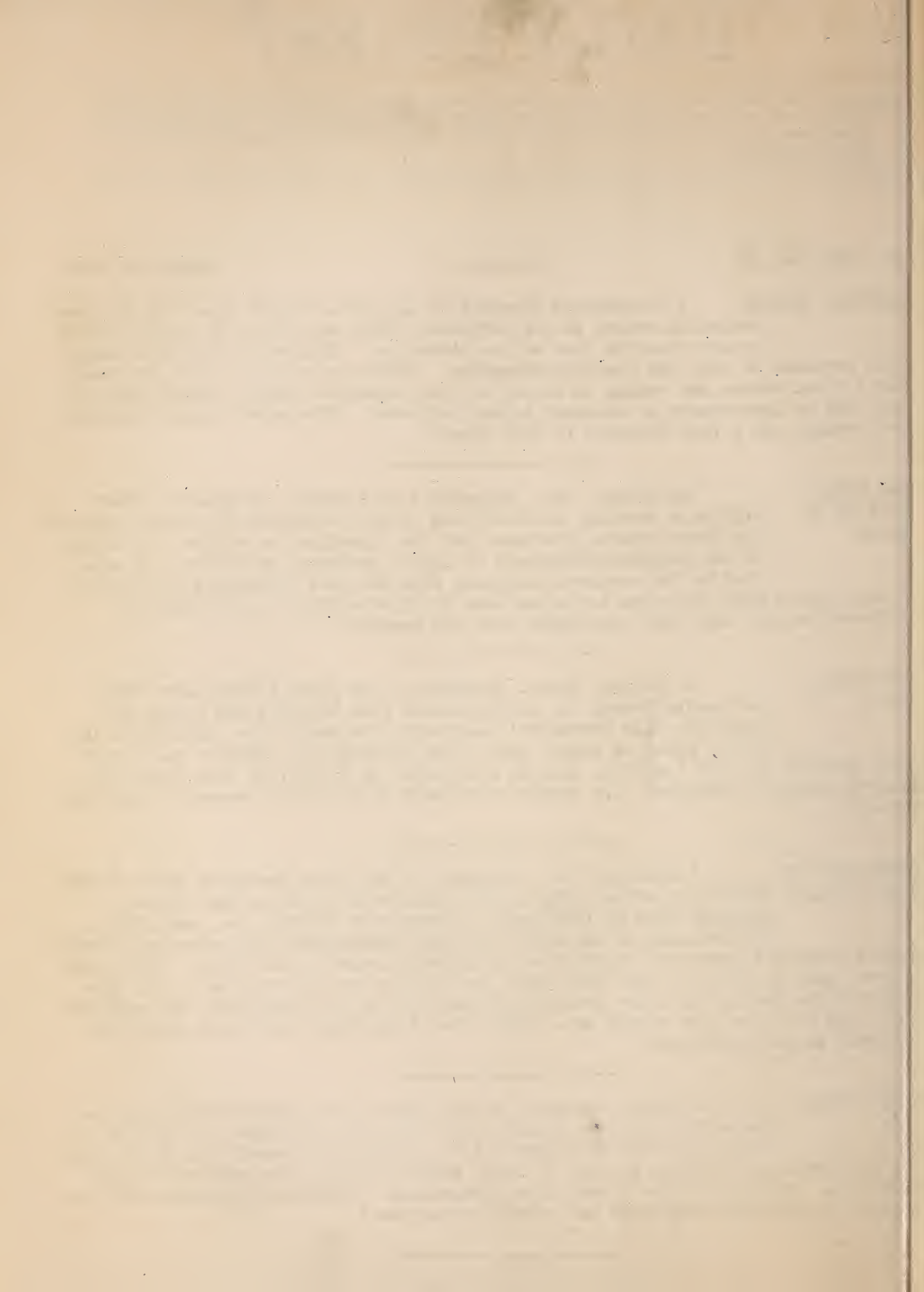
NORTHWEST OUTLOOK A Minneapolis dispatch to the press to-day says: "As the grain marketing season in the Northwest draws near business men are taking a more cheerful view of the situation. Wholesalers report a fairly brisk movement of fall and winter merchandise. Stocks in country stores are generally low and orders are coming in freely to fill immediate needs. Retail trade is quiet and no improvement is expected before September. The annual August fur sales have brought out a fair business in that line."

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE IN CANADA An Ottawa, Ont., dispatch to the press to-day says: "There will be a shortage of 20,000 men needed to harvest the grain crops of the three prairie provinces and the situation is serious, R.A. Riggs of the Canadian Department of Labor, estimated yesterday. He said that he had received telegrams from the West impressing the urgency of more men to save the crops and added that British Columbia and the Eastern Provinces had not sent half the number that was needed."

MILK POWDER DEMAND A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch to the press to-day says: "The increasing demand for powdered milk from bakeries has caused the Twin City Milk Producers' Association to double the capacity of its powder plant at Anoke, Minn. The association, which is made up of 7,000 dairymen in this locality, will do a business of \$9,000,000 this year, H.R. Leonard, manager, predicted. It supplies the bulk of the milk consumed in the Twin Cities."

COTTON CROP IN NORTH CAROLINA A Raleigh, N.C., dispatch to the press yesterday says: "North Carolina's cotton crop in 1926 will be as large as the record-breaking crop of last year, declared W.H. Rhodes, Jr., assistant statistician of the North Carolina Cooperative Crop Reporting Service after a tour of eastern and southern cotton growing areas of the State. While some believe, said Mr. Rhodes, that the recent dry weather was detrimental to the crop he was of the opinion that the cotton is better for it. On August 16 the condition report was a 73 per cent normal one. Since that time there has been a great improvement in the condition."

ARMOUR BONUS A Chicago dispatch to the press to-day says: "Disclosing the recent distribution of more than \$500,000 in bonuses to superior employees, officials of Armour & Co. yesterday forecast that \$1,000,000 will have been paid thus by the end of 1926, almost doubling the earnings of many recipients. Employees of the company are unorganized. The plan, spokesmen said, is designed to stimulate increased individual production."



Section 2

Farm Relief

Referring to President Coolidge's recent conference with Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, an editorial in The Washington Post for August 25 says: "...The help that is to be asked of the Government remains a matter of dispute and doubt. It is 'tariff benefits when there is a surplus,' the question arises: How can a tariff be laid on exports, and how can Congress protect the farmer's surplus against world competition? How can Congress maintain two tariff schedules, one for the domestic portion of the crop and another for the exported surplus, without fixing the price of both, and becoming responsible for those two prices? This is a problem far beyond the province or jurisdiction of Congress. A tariff on imported farm products does not fix the price of imported products, or the portion of the domestic products consumed in this country or the portion exported. The tariff has nothing to do with the price. It is through new and strange legislation, not tariff legislation, that Congress must act, if it is to guarantee a fixed price to the farmer on his surplus. No one has ever clearly shown how this can be done."

Land Tenancy

An editorial in Cotton and Cotton Oil News for Aug. 23 says: "The Progressive Farmer states that the adoption of the long-term lease is often advocated as a remedy for the evils of tenancy. It is supposed that it would bring about more satisfactory living conditions for the tenant and a more fertile soil. However, there are certain disadvantages attached to the long-term lease, one of which is its inflexibility. In this country of rapid changes, one does not like to bind himself for a long period of years because conditions favorable at the time of signing the contract might become decidedly unfavorable before its expiration. England tried the long-term lease but finally went back to the one-year lease with legal compensation for improvements made by the tenant. It was found that the long-term lease did not prevent soil robbing during its latter part. The one-year lease, with the legal provision for the compensation of the tenant for improvements appeared to have about all the advantages of the long-term lease without its disadvantages."

Rubber Situation

Shipments of plantation rubber at 271,911 tons to the end of June 1926, show an increase of about 50,661 tons over the same period of 1925, while total world shipments from producing countries at 292,135 tons show an increase of about 54,912 tons as compared with the same period of 1925. According to data just received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British Information Service, the United States retained approximately 205,487 tons of rubber during the first six months of this year, compared with 185,793 tons retained in the same period last year. The United Kingdom retained 38,849 tons in the first half of the present year, compared with a deficit of 17,164 tons in the same period last year.... During the first six months of this year the United Kingdom consumed a total of 20,746 tons of rubber and at the end of June had a stock on hand of 25,205 tons. For the same period the United States consumed 184,959 tons and at the end of June had 60,460 tons of rubber on hand.... It is estimated that during 1926 the United States will require 420,000 tons of rubber and the United Kingdom will require 35,000 tons.

Wool Council

An editorial in Current Affairs in New England for August 23 says: "Of real significance was the first meeting of the newly formed wool council of America, held at the Chamber building last Tuesday afternoon. It was evidence that the merchants, manufacturers and selling agents plan

to make a genuine effort to place woolen goods back into popular favor... The wool interests have discovered that while they have remained passive they have lost to the silk industry and rayon industry. There is not so much demand as formerly for cloth made from wool, because other fabrics have become more popular and stylish, resulting in curtailment of work in the textile centers. It is to regain the market that the five associations have organized the national wool council."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 27: Kansas and Missouri sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.60-\$2.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Minnesota Early Ohios \$2.45-\$2.50. New Jersey Cobblers \$2.85-\$3.25 in eastern markets; \$2.65-\$2.85 f.o.b. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$1.75-\$2.75 in eastern markets. Tennessee and Illinois stock \$2-\$2.25 in Middle West. Colorado cantaloupes \$2.50-\$2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 to growers in the Rocky Ford Section. Virginia and North Carolina Yellow variety sweet potatoes \$6.50-\$8.50 per barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2.25-\$2.35 in Chicago.

Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs at \$14.35, bulk of sales \$10 to \$13.50.

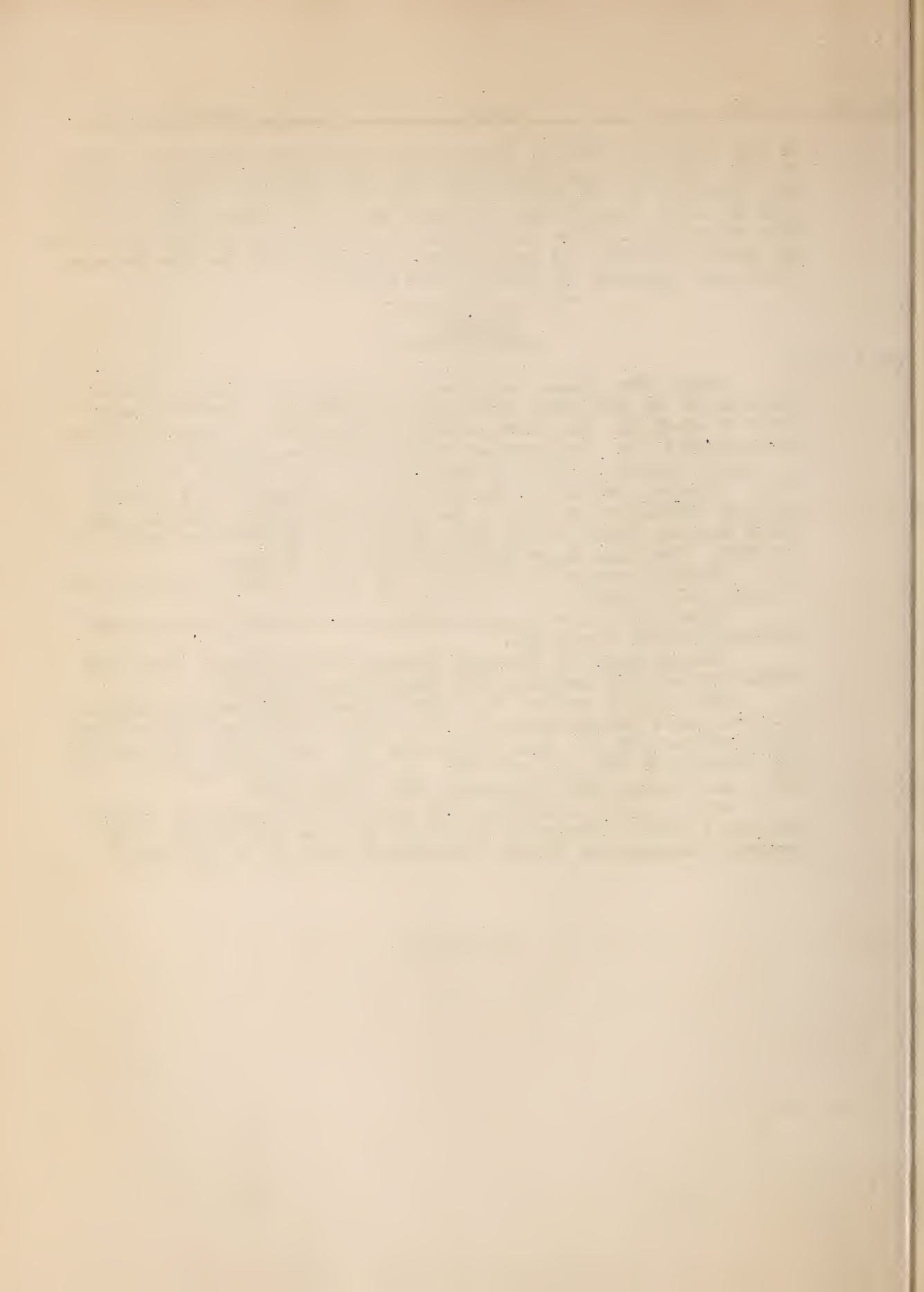
Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Chicago 42¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Flats 22¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.42-\$1.53. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.34; St.Louis \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.36; St.Louis \$1.34. No.2 yellow corn 78¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77¢; Minneapolis 78¢; St.Louis 76¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 76¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 36¢; Minneapolis 37¢; St.Louis 37¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points, closing at 18.00¢ per lb. New York October future contracts unchanged at 17.08¢. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 51

Section 1

August 30, 1926.

LIVING COSTS DECREASE

An Associated Press dispatch to-day says: "Living costs in the United States decreased eight-tenths of 1 per cent during July, as compared with June, the National Industrial Conference Board announced yesterday. The decline in the average cost of living since November, 1925, has been 3.4 per cent, the board found. Lower retail food prices were the principal cause of lowered living costs, having dropped nearly 2 per cent from June to July. Retail clothing prices contributed six-tenths of 1 per cent to the decline, the lower prices being chiefly on women's clothes."

PEANUTS POPULAR IN ENGLAND

A London dispatch to the press to-day says: "Peanuts, almost unknown in England before the war, have become such a craze with English crowds that Sir Chartres Biron, the Bow Street magistrate, was moved to comment upon the phenomenon in court. Wholesale fruit merchants of Covent Garden report that the demand for the American specialty has grown by leaps and bounds ever since Canadian soldiers introduced it during the war. Before then peanuts, known as 'monkey-nuts' were occasionally seen on the stands of dealers in exotic delicacies, and people tried to eat them raw, rarely repeating the experiment. Then the Canadians came and demanded the roasted kind. Now the floors of popular theatres and motion picture halls are frequently littered with peanut shells--a nuisance still new to London."

CRANBERRY CROP LARGE

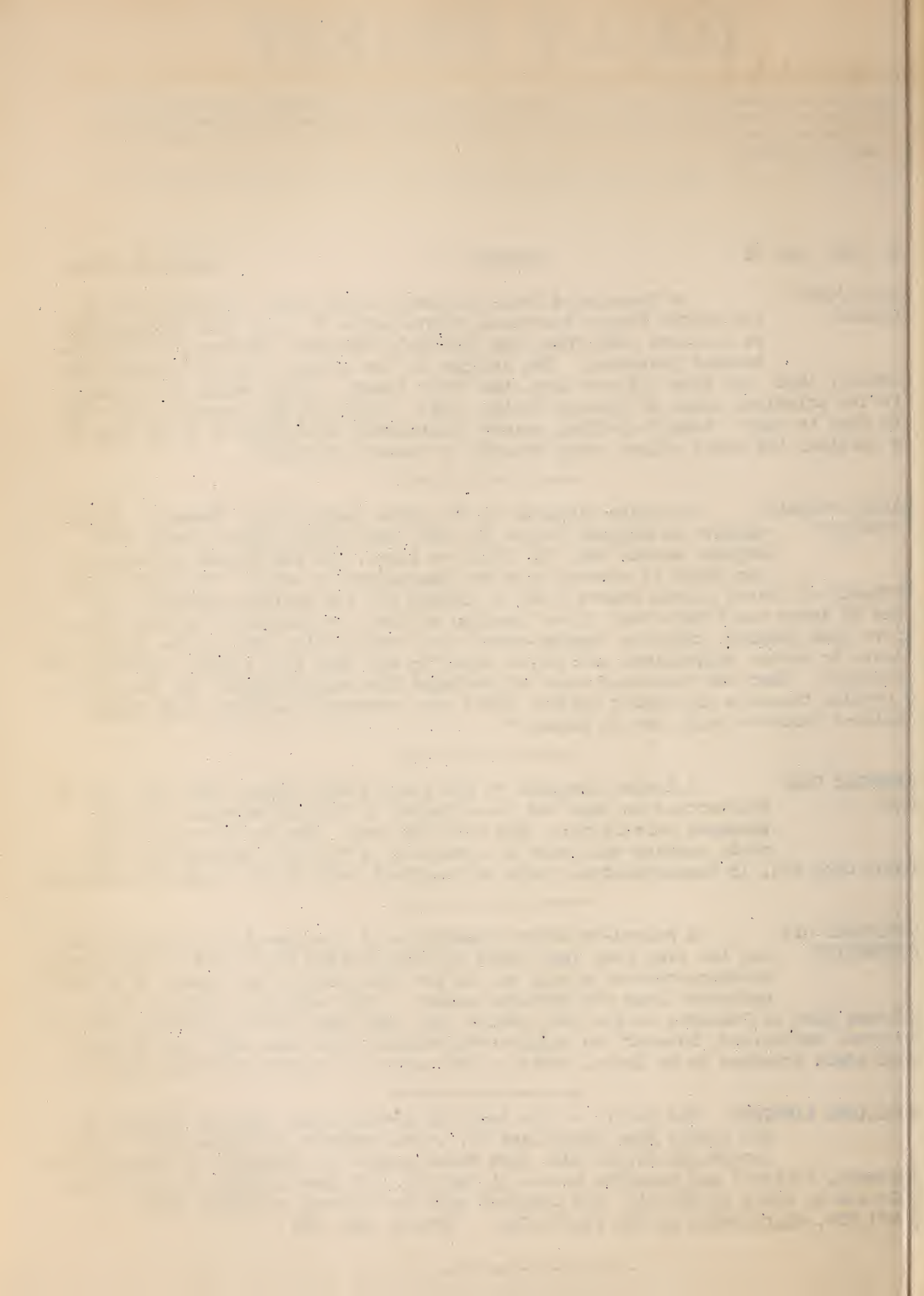
A Boston dispatch to the press to-day says: "The 1926 crop of cranberries on Cape Cod is estimated at 430,000 barrels, several thousand barrels more than the 1925 crop. The total crop for the whole country this year is estimated at 700,000, showing that the famous Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, plays an important part in the cranberry industry"

COTTONSEED OIL CONSUMPTION

A record-breaking consumption of cottonseed oil products during the crop year just ended not only lifted the weight of the year's enormous current supply of oil but also cleared the market of a heavy carryover from the previous season. Only moderate supplies, the National Bank of Commerce in New York points out, have been carried forward into the new year, sufficient, however, to supply requirements until the next crop of seed, which again promises to be large, comes on the market in quantity. (Press, Aug. 30.)

FERTILIZER EARNINGS

Net profit of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, amounted to \$1,023,712. Gross incomes was \$5,303,445, from which amount was deducted as reserves for discounts, freights and possible losses \$1,146,020, for depreciation of plants and depletion of mines \$1,082,311, for interest paid and accrued on funded debt \$2,051,402, aggregating in all \$4,279,732. (Press, Aug. 30)



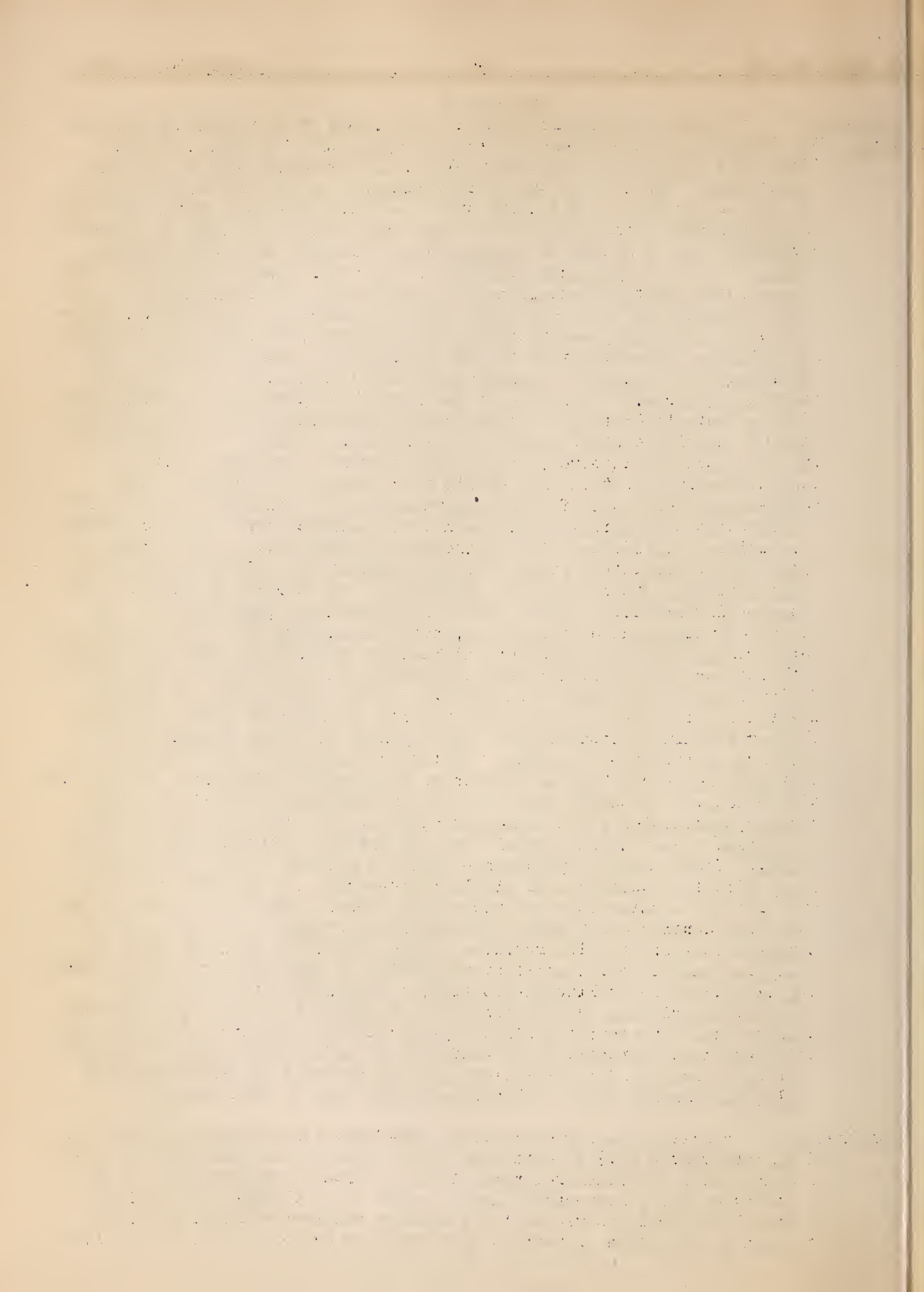
Section 2

Corporation
Farming

"Solving the Farm Problem" is the title of an article by Charles D. O'Neal, in Manufacturers Record for August 26. He says, in part: "The real solution of the farm problem is so obvious that it has been overlooked. This is the day of big business, and the greatest industry in the world should not be left out of account among the great industrial organizations. Agriculture is of such vast proportions that it actually suggests that it should be organized and conducted along big business lines. It is a stupendous fallacy to hold that farming can only be conducted independently by millions of individuals, each struggling to eke out a bare living under the most expensive methods of production. Industry has reached its present stage of development and efficiency through recognition and application of the principle of combined effort. The combination of capital, property and labor, coordinated and directed with intelligence, has given us the wonderful advantages and facilities of the Twentieth Century....What has been accomplished in other fields can be done with equal success in agriculture. There is no difference in the principles involved, the motive power is the same, and it is only necessary to fit in the details to complete an operating plan. Large-scale operations afford opportunities not available to the small farmer for the practical application of scientific methods and economic principles that reduce costs and increase production....The merging of many small farms into a great farming organization would not mean that the individual farmer would be deprived of his freedom of action or his means of livelihood; rather would it increase his opportunities. He could be employed at a steady wage, not necessarily as a common laborer. Merit would count as elsewhere; initiative and ability would be rewarded with increased responsibility; and promotion and increase in pay would follow as in other lines of industry. If he owned a plot of land he might lease it to the corporation or sell it and take stock in return, thereby becoming a stockholder and enjoying an income in addition to his pay as officer or employe. The farm corporation would open up an enormous field for the healthful and remunerative employment of the youth of the land. It would stem the tide of migration to the cities, because opportunities for advancement upon merit would be offered equal to those to be found in other lines of business conducted upon a large scale....The farming corporation offers a way out of the embarrassing and difficult situation of agriculture to-day. It can take advantage of all the economic factors employed by other lines of business; it can increase quantity and quality production at reduced cost and with immediate results; it will provide steady employment for high class as well as common labor; it will bring about an appreciation in farm value; it will aid in controlling production, regulating distribution and stabilizing prices, and will exert a steadying influence upon the community and the Nation; it will do away with the necessity for farm legislation and the creation of subsidies to artificially raise the prices of farm produce, and it will elevate the standard of agriculture and will put farming where it belongs--at the head of big business."

Cotton Crop

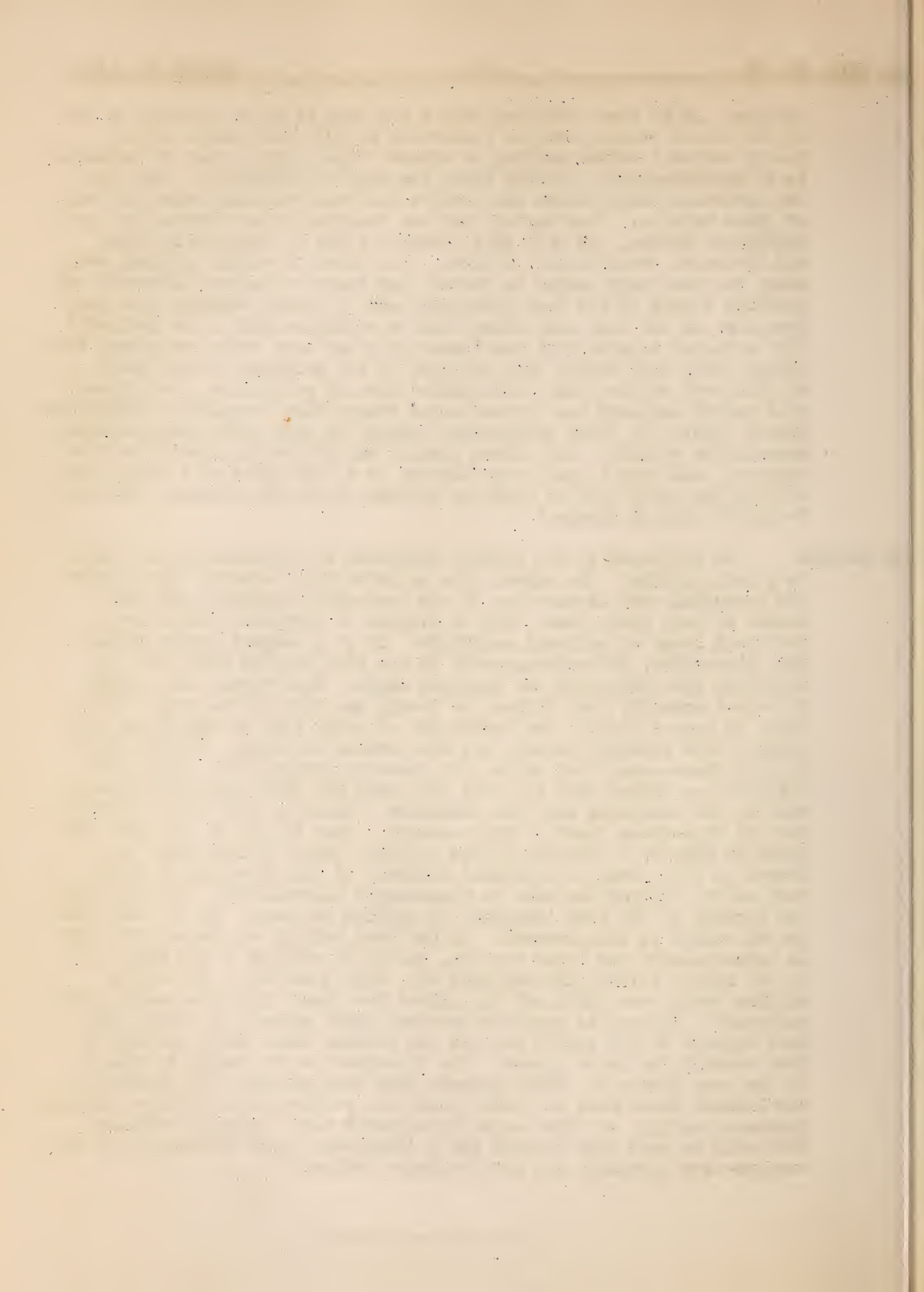
An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for August 24 says: ".... The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser admits that it has recently been picking up some information regarding the condition and prospects of the (cotton) crop in the South, and it seems to be rather well satisfied that a big crop is in view. 'If average weather prevails from this time on we predict a crop for this State as heavy as that of 1925,' it



remarks. It is also indicated that a big crop is to be expected in all of the cotton States, and the conclusion is that the result will be 'cheap cotton;' cotton selling at around twelve cents, which is declared to be unremunerative, greatly below the cost of production. And then the Advertiser looks about and decides that this need not mean distress or great trouble. 'Fortunately for our counties we are increasing our pasturage acreage, and with this increase comes an increase in dairy and livestock production,' it says. The price of cattle and hogs and sheep is quite high enough to justify any farmer in making livestock and dairying a part of his farm operations and 'a better balanced farm program may, in the long run, bring about a condition much to be desired.' The newspaper repeats what the Times-Union and many other newspapers have always said, that cotton will probably be the principal 'money crop' of that part of the South best adapted for its production. Low prices, boll weevil and many and various other things have conspired to drive the cotton planter to other occupations during the past fifty years--without appreciable results. The cotton planter and the cotton plantation will continue, and with a small crop selling at a high price or a large crop selling for about what it costs to produce it, on the average, there can be little hope of change."

Crop Surplus

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for September says: "What is a crop surplus? Can anyone give an intelligent answer? The country has resounded with discussions of our burdensome surpluses and what should be done about them. How to dispose of surpluses has become a political issue of national magnitude. It is a subject people should know thoroughly, but unfortunately it has been studied more from the political side than from the business angle. Take wheat, for example. We export annually from fifteen to twenty per cent of the crop. What, then, is export wheat? One bushel out of every five or six grown, most people would probably answer; but that answer is wrong. Surplus wheat is cull wheat--wheat not suited for domestic consumption. After the millers have picked over the crop and taken all they can possibly make use of, the exporters take the remainder. There is never an overproduction of high-grade wheat in this country. This is one of the facts set forth by Malcolm C. Cutting in his article, Where Surplus Wheat is Grown, in this issue....A careful analysis of the situation of wheat such as Mr. Cutting has made is exceedingly illuminating. We know now the meaning of the term 'surplus' as applied to wheat. It is wheat that has no market in this country. It has been held up as the monster that is impoverishing our wheat growers, but it is nothing of the kind. It is the merest trickle flowing into the world's markets. If all our surplus wheat were taken off the market the wheat situation would remain unchanged. The way is open for American wheat growers to obtain the full benefit of the tariff for all our premium wheat and a portion of that benefit for lower grades. The situation is not nearly so bad as it has been pictured. Wheat growers have been provided the remedy and the Indiana Wheat Pool and other pools are putting it into force. Similar business analysis of other major crops might show a similar solution. Obviously we need less oratory and professional heart bleeding about the surplus-crop situation and more business analysis."



Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended August 27: Top price of hogs at Chicago today was 25¢ higher than a week ago while bulk of sales ranged from 10 to 65¢ lower. Beef steers show a steady gain throughout the week, heifers gained slightly while cows are weak to slightly lower. Vealers are steady but heavy calves declined around 25¢. Stocker and feeder steers are unchanged. Fat and feeding lambs advanced somewhat, yearling wethers are a little higher but fat ewes are unchanged. New York wholesale fresh meat market for western dressed, good grade meats, 50¢ higher on steer beef, steady on veal, lamb and mutton, \$3 to \$4 higher on light pork loins and \$3 up on heavy loins.

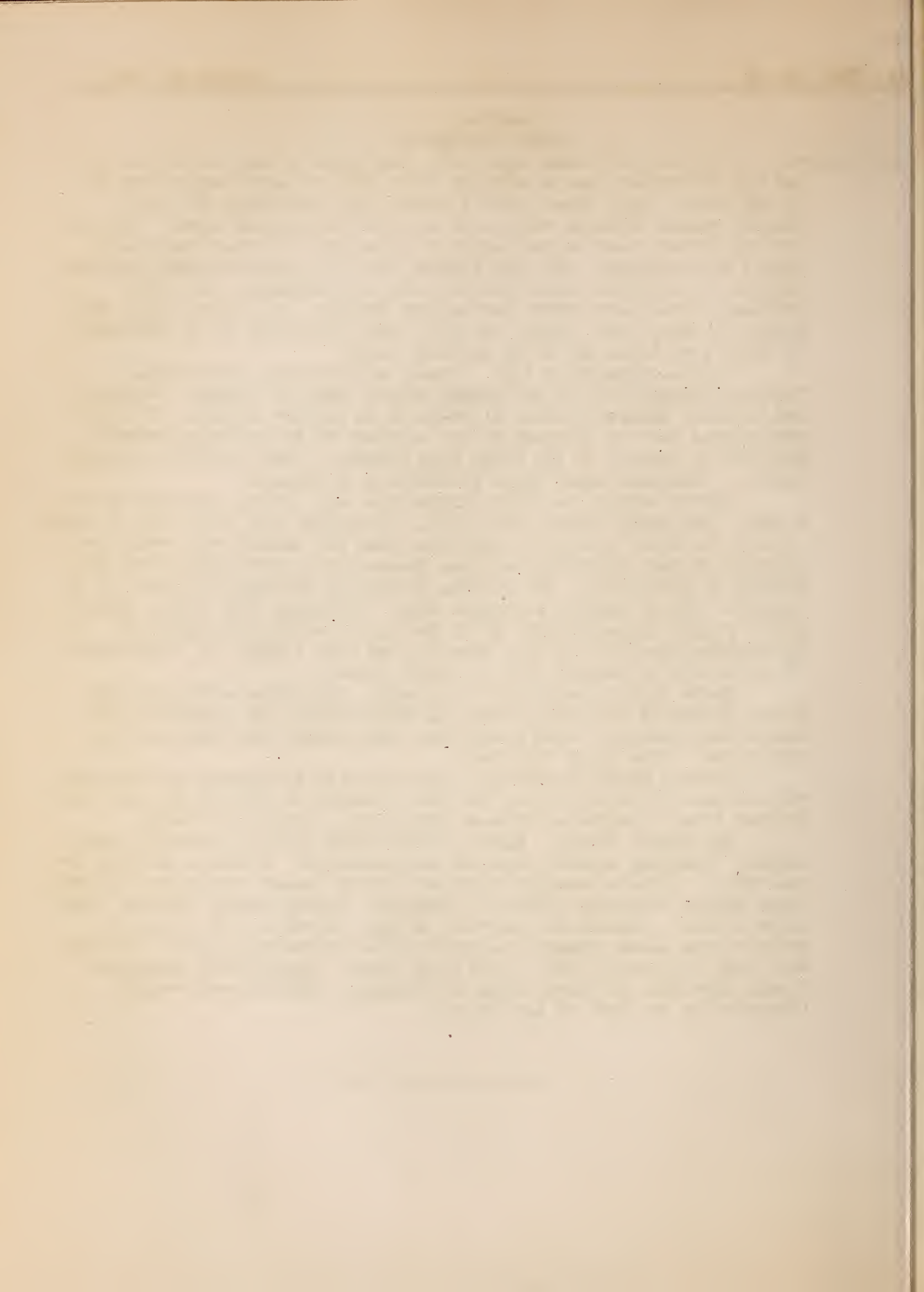
Potatoes generally firm. Kansas and Missouri sacked Irish Cobblers \$2.60-\$2.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$1.75-\$2.75 in eastern markets. Colorado cantaloupes weak at \$2.50-\$2.75 per standard 45 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 to growers in the Rocky Ford Section. Sweet potatoes slightly higher. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2.25-\$2.35 in Chicago.

Butter markets were firm during the week, prices advanced about 1 cent. The market from a statistical standpoint was still firm in spite of more favorable producing conditions when hot weather was broken and rainfall in many important sections lessened the outlook for sharp decreases in production. The surplus in storage holdings continues to be reduced. Cheese markets continued firm. Offerings were light, demand good. Prices advanced fully 1¢ at the board meetings of August 20. In distributing markets the firm tone was due more largely to a reflection of conditions in country than to active demand.

Grain prices quoted lower for week. Favorable weather has improved prospects for spring wheat in United States and Canada and the market has weakened. Corn lower upon light demand and improved crop conditions. Oats lower with corn.

Average price of middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 75 points during the week, closing at 18¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 108 points, closing at 17.08¢.

Hay market steady. Light receipts most markets generally equal demand. Shipping inquiry improved some sections. Southern shipping demand dull. Alfalfa receipts moderate, better demand strengthened market. Large amount consigned direct to receipts. Mostly medium quality. Feed markets dull. Wheatfeeds generally draggy. Linseed meal draggy at Buffalo with slack inquiry, slightly easier at western points. Cottonseed meal relatively firm. Corn feeds quiet. Gluten meal unchanged. Hominy feed dull in East, steady at Chicago. Alfalfa meal steady. (Prepared by the Bur. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 52

Section 1

August 31, 1926.

IMMIGRATION AND PRODUCTION

An editorial in the Washington Post to-day says: "A noted economist makes the observation that, the new immigration laws are hindering and retarding production, especially in agriculture, in the United States. He insists that the immigration laws should be amended to permit more laborers of the common grade, suitable for farms, to enter, in order to lower wages and thus reduce the cost of production on the farms. Agricultural groups complain that these laws unduly restrict the labor supply and make wages on the farm exorbitant. It is doubtful, if larger numbers of immigrants were admitted for the purpose desired, that they would drift to the farms. Statistics show that immigrants as a rule remain in the cities. Immigration restriction is for the benefit of agriculturists as well as others. If the tone of America is lowered by loose laws governing immigration the evil effects will be felt throughout the Nation. It is just as essential to restore and maintain Americanism in the agricultural sections as in the industrial sections. Reports show that the number of immigrants from Ireland entering during July amounted to 3,576. More came from Germany than from any other country. Experience demonstrates that immigrants from these two countries make the very best and most intelligent labor in agricultural sections."

COTTON STAPLE PARLEY CALLED

The Westminster Gazette announces that the Liverpool Cotton Association has called a meeting of representatives of European cotton exchanges for early September in London to agree upon a statement to be sent to the United States Department of Agriculture regarding staple cotton standards. The newspaper says the opinion is growing in Lancashire that the American Department of Agriculture is trying to enforce the adoption of staple standards against the European wish, and that the Liverpool association, with the assent of the Master Spinners' Federation and the Manchester Cotton Association, will submit at the London meeting a statement entirely opposing the staple standards. Recently representatives of various cotton associations of Europe and America met at the American Embassy in London with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture to consider questions relating to cotton staple standards. No definite decision was reached, as the majority of the representatives of the European cotton associations were unwilling to take action toward an agreement. (London Press, Aug. 28.)

CANADA CALLS FOR HARVESTERS

An Associated Press dispatch from Winnipeg says: "The prairie provinces are still urgently in need of additional harvester and hurry calls were issued Aug. 30 for more men. Higher wages are being paid in the Western Canadian fields this year because of the labor shortage. The workers in the Eastern provinces and British Columbia now receive \$4 and \$5 a day, as compared with \$3 and \$4 a year ago."

Section 2

Bus or Train?

"Bus or Train - or Both" is the title of an article by John C. Emery, associate editor of Railway Age, in The American Review of Reviews for September. Mr. Emery says: "... Ask the farmer's wife, who lives beside the highway, fourteen miles from the county seat, what she thinks. 'I like the buses,' she says, 'because they stop at my door and take me right to the stores that I want to visit, and bring me home again, often just in the few hours of a morning. Of course, we have been using our own car for several years to go into town. We used to drive over in the buggy to a little station on the railway about three miles from here, and then take the train into town; but there is only one train a day each way, and you waste too much time waiting for them. With our own car, of course, we could go into town and come out again without losing a minute; but father says it costs a good deal to run it, and now that the buses go by every hour or two they are almost as handy and lots cheaper.' You could ask many others what they think of the buses and get practically the same answers. Boiled down, the buses are popular because of their convenience, their comfort, and their cheapness. The combination is hard to beat, and is without question one that the railroad train can not hope to defeat....There were and are two reasons for the falling off in the passenger business of the steam railroads. Most important by far, of course, is the private automobile. The average man who used formerly the train to take his family to the lake over the week-end in the summer now goes in his own motor car. The farmer who took the train into town to buy his supplies now cranks up his own flivver and drives in and out again. The other reason for the decline in passenger business was, and is, the motor bus, operated in many places in direct competition with steam railway. A less important factor than the private motor car, yet the motor bus is not to be disregarded....What is ahead?...For the present a consensus of opinions of those best qualified to form them will be sufficient. First, as to the number of buses that will soon be rolling over our highways--highways that are rapidly spreading into every remote corner. Several organizations interested in the bus business, headed by a publishing company, not long ago made a survey of the future market for buses. Their conclusion was that within the next six years there will be operating 272,000 buses in addition to the 70,000 already on the roads....Another most surprising opinion expressed, and incidentally it is an opinion most strongly held, is that the private motor car will be used less, at least for business. For purely pleasure riding the private automobile will perhaps lose its popularity. But for business purposes, for the man or woman who is in one place and wants to get to another place as conveniently yet as cheaply as possible, the private automobile which now enjoys such favor is due to be supplanted by the motor-bus....Third, your transportation prophet sees hard roads criss-crossing every county and every State, and a huge network of bus lines connecting centers of population, with hourly service. He sees these bus lines leading to railway stations, making direct connections with through passenger trains. He sees the railroads operating limited passenger trains exclusively, with the local work being done either by motor cars running on the rails, or by motor buses paralleling them.....He sees us carried from our door to our destination by taxicab, by motor-bus, by train, by airplane, or by all of these, each fitting into its place in the pattern of our transportation design. There is the picture. It is idle to say that it is visionary. Only the future can affirm or deny its accuracy. In the meantime, it is a pleasant prospect."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended Aug. 30: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs \$14.60, bulk of sales \$10.15 to \$13.75.

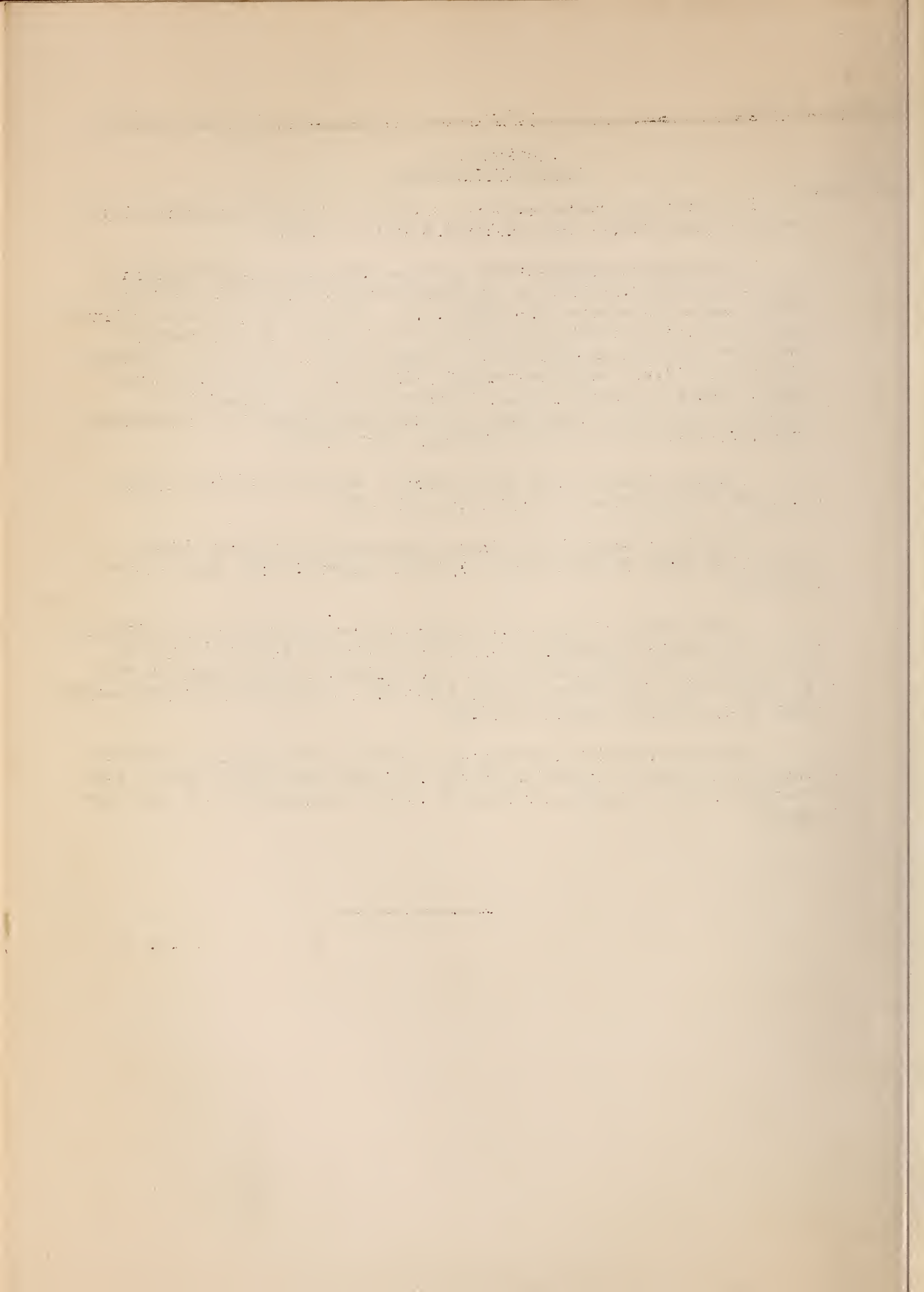
New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes \$2.35-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.50 f.o.b. Northern sacked Round Whites \$2-\$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Sweet potatoes, North Carolina and Virginia Yellow varieties, \$5-\$7.50 per barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$2-\$2.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches around 75¢-\$1 lower at \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$1.75. Colorado Salmon Tint Cantaloupes \$2.25-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 to growers in Rocky Ford Section.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 42 1/4¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Single Daisies 21 3/4¢; Double Daisies 21 1/4¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22 1/4¢.

Grain prices quoted. No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.40-\$1.50. No.2 red winter St.Louis \$1.34. No.2 hard winter Kansas City \$1.33. No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 81¢. No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 75¢; St.Louis 77¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 77¢. No.3 white oats Minneapolis 35¢; St.Louis 35¢; Kansas City 38¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 5 points, closing at 5¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 5 points, closing at 17.65¢. (Prepared by the Bur. Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 53

Section 1

September 1, 1926.

A GROWING INDUSTRY

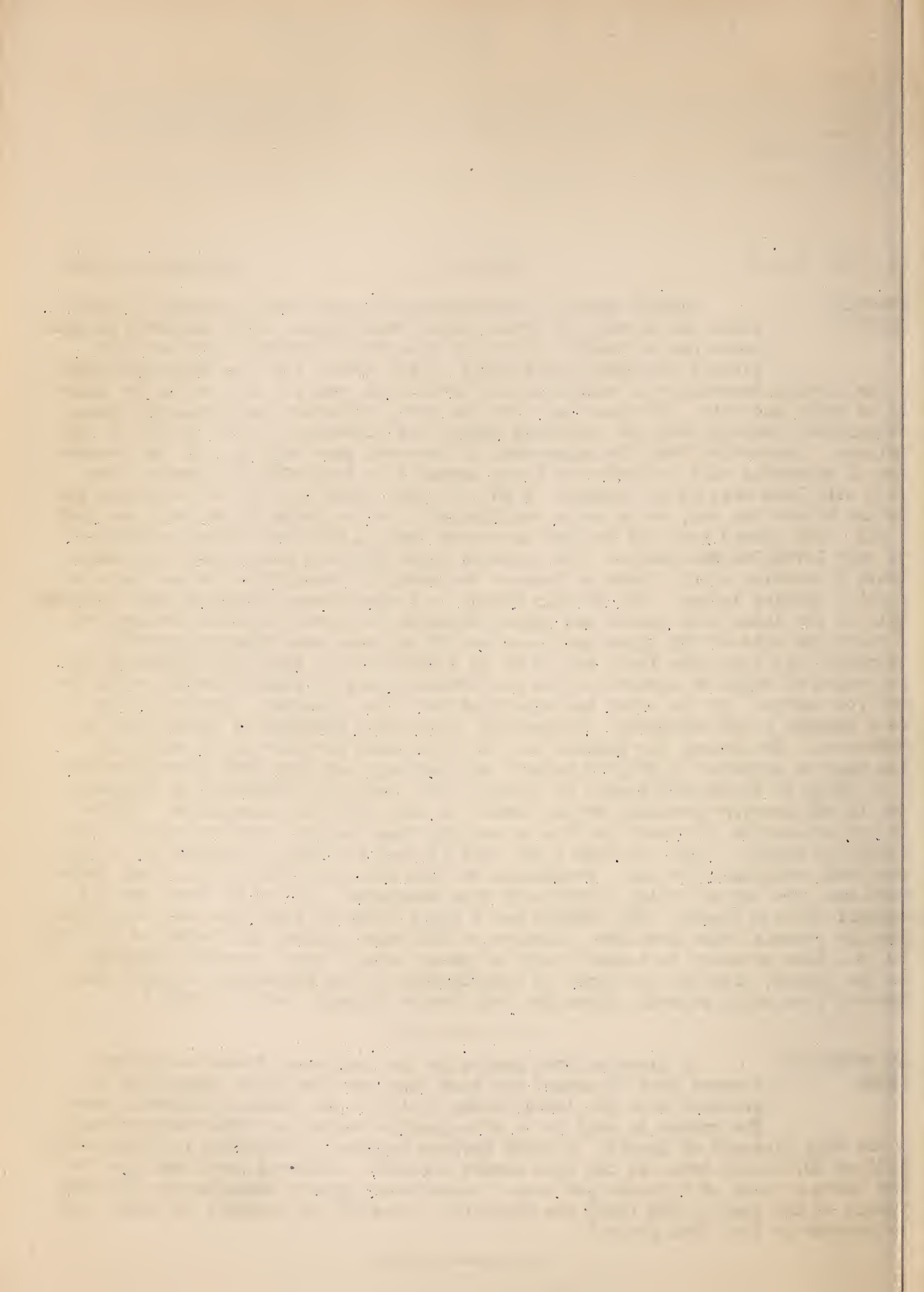
Recent action of the Federal Reserve Board, seeking to facilitate the storage of prime cotton seed against which banker's acceptances can be drawn, may not be wise from a banking point of view.

Without discussing this phase of the matter the move calls attention to the growing importance of vegetable oil production, and its impetus to the raising of seeds and nuts. As these oils are for food, medicinal and industrial uses, agriculture, industry and the consuming public are interested in the growth of the business. Statistics from the Department of Commerce show that in 1925 our production of vegetable oils of different kinds amounted to 2,643,000,000 pounds. Compared with 1924 this is an increase of 10 per cent. This business was becoming important before the war, as we had a considerable foreign trade in at least one kind of oil. But demand fell off to such an extent that in 1922 the entire production was only 1,745,000,000 pounds. The increase since then has been steady and rapid. Future production should increase because the domestic consumption is now large and steadily growing larger. The foreign demand is insignificant, compared with domestic. While we are doing both export and import business the total domestic consumption of vegetable oils of all kinds last year was 35 per cent more than we produced. Cottonseed oil leads the list, but as it is a byproduct of the cotton business the production of seed, no matter to what use devoted, must be limited to the world demand for cotton. Of the other raw materials for oils, flaxseed, peanuts and soy beans command first attention. Production of oil from flaxseed is second only to cottonseed. The demand for linseed oil for industrial purposes is so great that last year we imported 19,000,000 bushels of flaxseed, and even then it was necessary to bring in 17,400,000 pounds of linseed oil. Domestic production of flaxseed, even though heavily protected by the tariff is only half the consumption. Before the war production of peanut oil was an insignificant matter, but last year it was 15,000,000 pounds. This too from a nut that is used for food, stockfeed and a most excellent substitute for hay. Production of bean oil was nothing until about three years ago, the supply coming principally from Manchuria. Now it is about one and one-half million pounds. The soybean has a great value as stock feed and the vines, like the peanuts, make good hay. Because of the value as feed and fodder as well as for oil, this promises to become a crop of great value. Here is another opening for the farmer, with the assurance of contributing to the foundation on which our business prosperity depends. (From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 1, 1926.)

NEW SOURCE OF RUBBER

A dispatch from London by the Associated Press to-day announces that "A method has been discovered by which rubber can be produced from the latex (milky fluid) of the African euphorbia tree.

The rubber is said to be of a quality comparable with that produced in the Para district of Brazil. A South African company is preparing to exploit the yield of 60,000,000 trees in the East London district. Chemical tests are said to have shown a yield of 3 pounds per tree. Vulcanizing appears satisfactory with the product of the tree....The trees are plentiful, labor in the district is cheap, and the country is free from fever."



Section 2

Farm Loans

Loans on bond and mortgage authorized by the Metropolitan Life recently amounted to \$8,673,950. Of this amount \$7,467,200 were city loans and \$1,206,750 were farm loans....The farm loans were scattered in seventeen States, the principal amounts being in Illinois, \$124,500; Iowa, \$403,600; Minnesota, \$123,000, and South Dakota, \$135,550. (The New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 27.)

Federal
Bureaus

The placing of all independent bureaus of the Federal Government under the control of the different members of the Cabinet, who will be held responsible for their activities, is advocated by Representative William R. Wood, member of the House Appropriations Committee, in an article in the current number of the Nation's Business magazine. At the present time, according to Representative Wood, there are thirty-four independent bureaus, and in addition, a large number of establishments that are quasi-independent, supposedly operating within the Cabinet, and yet are without the Cabinet. And Congress, he says, is persistently urged to add to the number. Representative Wood believes that if a scientific survey could be had of these offices their working forces could be materially reduced. He writes: "They are constantly duplicating work and they are mutually jealous. With such a survey of one or all of these establishments, just as a great business concern would do it to get rid of the dead wood, we could reduce the number of employees still further by hundreds if not thousands." Mr. Wood concludes his article by saying that "The greatest check to the increase of employees has been the creation of the budget. It has done much to retard the growth of all these establishments. Budget officers try to ascertain the actual needs of the bureaus and allow them. Yet much remains to be done."

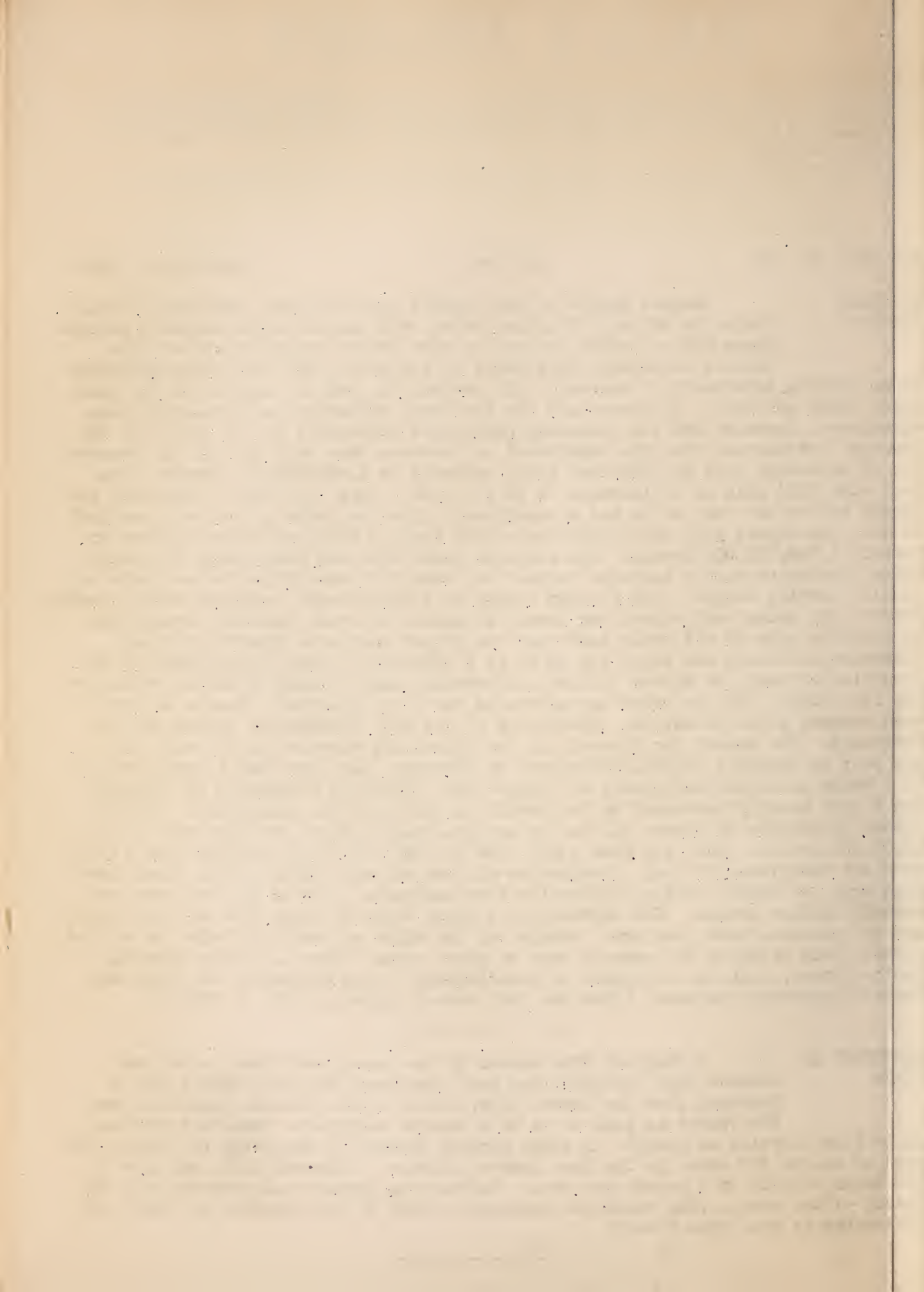
Ward Company's
Bakeries

Land has been purchased and contracts let for the construction of an additional plant for the Ward Baking Company in Baltimore, Md., which is to build one also in Columbus, Ohio. Equipment is being installed in the company's plant in Jacksonville, Fla., for operations about Nov. 1, and the new plant in Birmingham, Ala., is expected to be opened on Sept. 15. (Press, Aug. 28.)

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for Aug. 27 says: ".... Neither the Department of Agriculture nor any other department can forecast prices, and none of them ought to affect to do so. This has been a sore subject for many years past--a legitimate topic of complaint on the part of those who have suffered from commitments made on the strength of information which could not be other than erroneous. What is neglected by those who issue such 'sunshine' statements is that they serve not merely to hearten and encourage producers who might otherwise be pessimistic and to make them feel that 'every day in every way they are growing better and better,' but that they also serve to draw outsiders into given occupations or to encourage persons who would not otherwise do so to hazard their funds with resulting loss and disappointment. There is no reason why an individual should not express his opinion on any subject that he chooses in the price field, but there is every reason why an officer of the Government should not do so."



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1870

1870

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended August 31: Chicago livestock quotations: Hogs, top, \$14.60, bulk of sales \$10.15 to \$13.75. Beef steers choice \$10 to \$11.25, good \$9.25 to \$10.50, medium \$8 to \$9.85, common \$6.25 to \$8. Heifers, good and choice \$7.75 to \$10.75, common and medium \$5.50 to \$8.75. Cows, good and choice \$6.15 to \$8.25, common and medium \$4.85 to \$6.15, low cutter and cutter \$4 to \$4.85. Vealers, medium to choice, \$11 to \$15.75, heavy calves, medium to choice, \$6.75 to \$9.50. Fat lambs (light and handyweight) medium to choice, \$12.25 to \$14.85, yearling wethers, medium to choice, \$9.25 to \$12.50, fat ewes, common to choice, \$4.50 to \$6.75, feeding lambs, medium to choice, \$11.75 to \$14.75.

New York quotations on western dressed, good grade, fresh meats: Steer beef \$16 to \$17, veal \$22 to \$25, lamb \$26 to \$28, mutton \$12 to \$15, light pork loins \$32 to \$33, heavy loins \$20 to \$23.

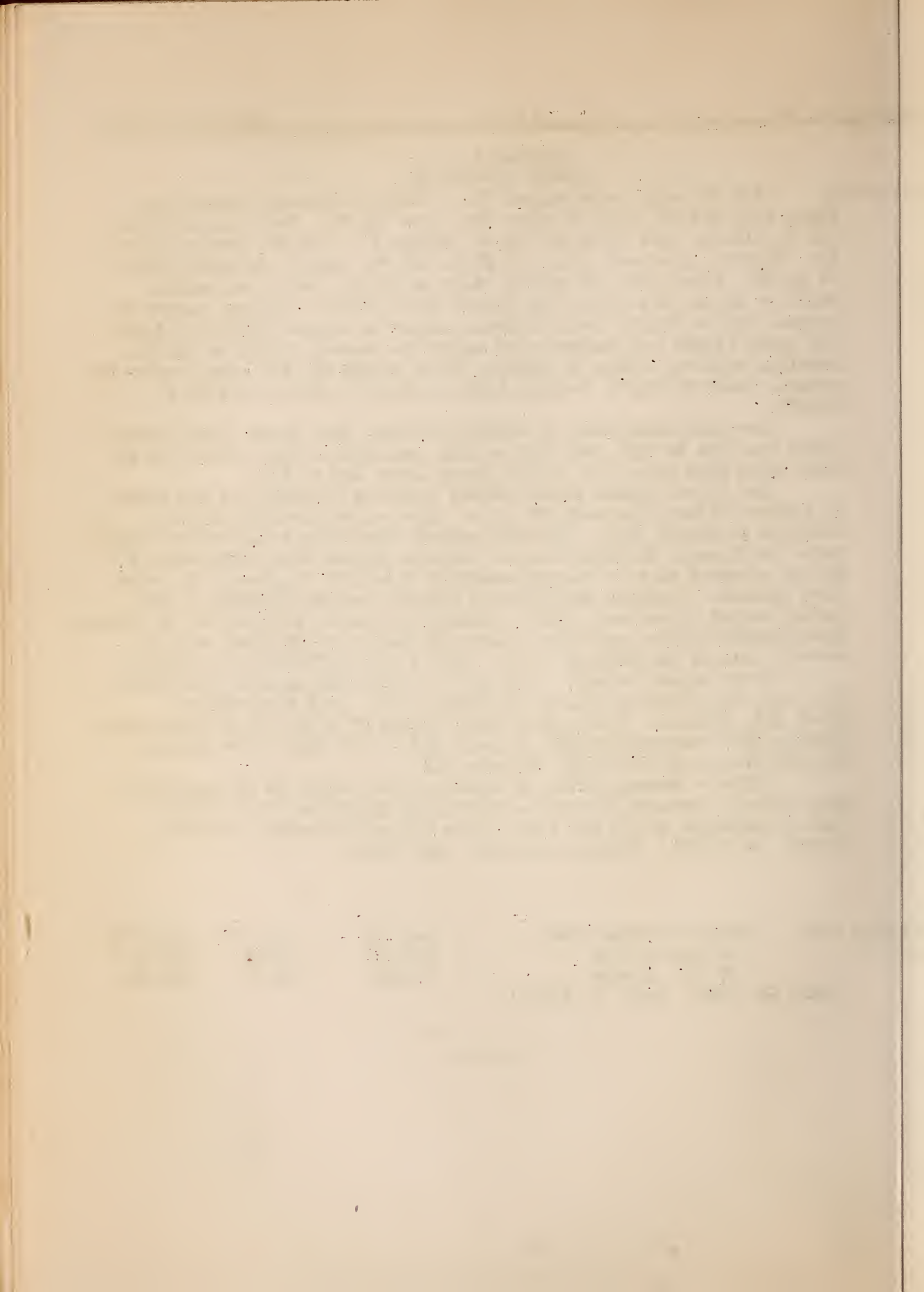
New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.35 f.o.b. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers \$2-\$2.50 in Middle West. Northern sacked Round Whites \$1.90-\$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 to growers in Rocky Ford Section. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$1.75 in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow varieties onions \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.60 f.o.b. Iowa stock \$1.75-\$1.90 in Chicago.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.39-\$1.49. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.32; St.Louis \$1.35. No.2 hard winter \$1.33 1/2; Chicago. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 77 1/2¢. No.3 yellow corn Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 75¢; St.Louis 77¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 35-37¢; Minneapolis 35 1/2¢; St.Louis 35¢.

Cotton - Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 13 points, closing at 17.97¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points, closing at 17.88¢. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Aug. 31	Aug.30	Aug.31'25
	20 Industrials	162.51	161.83	141.18
	20 R.R. stocks	121.06	119.79	101.95

(Wall St. Jour., Sept. 1, 1926.)



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Vol. XXII, No. 54

Section 1

September 2, 1926.

LOWDEN SPEAKS AT "FARM DINNER"

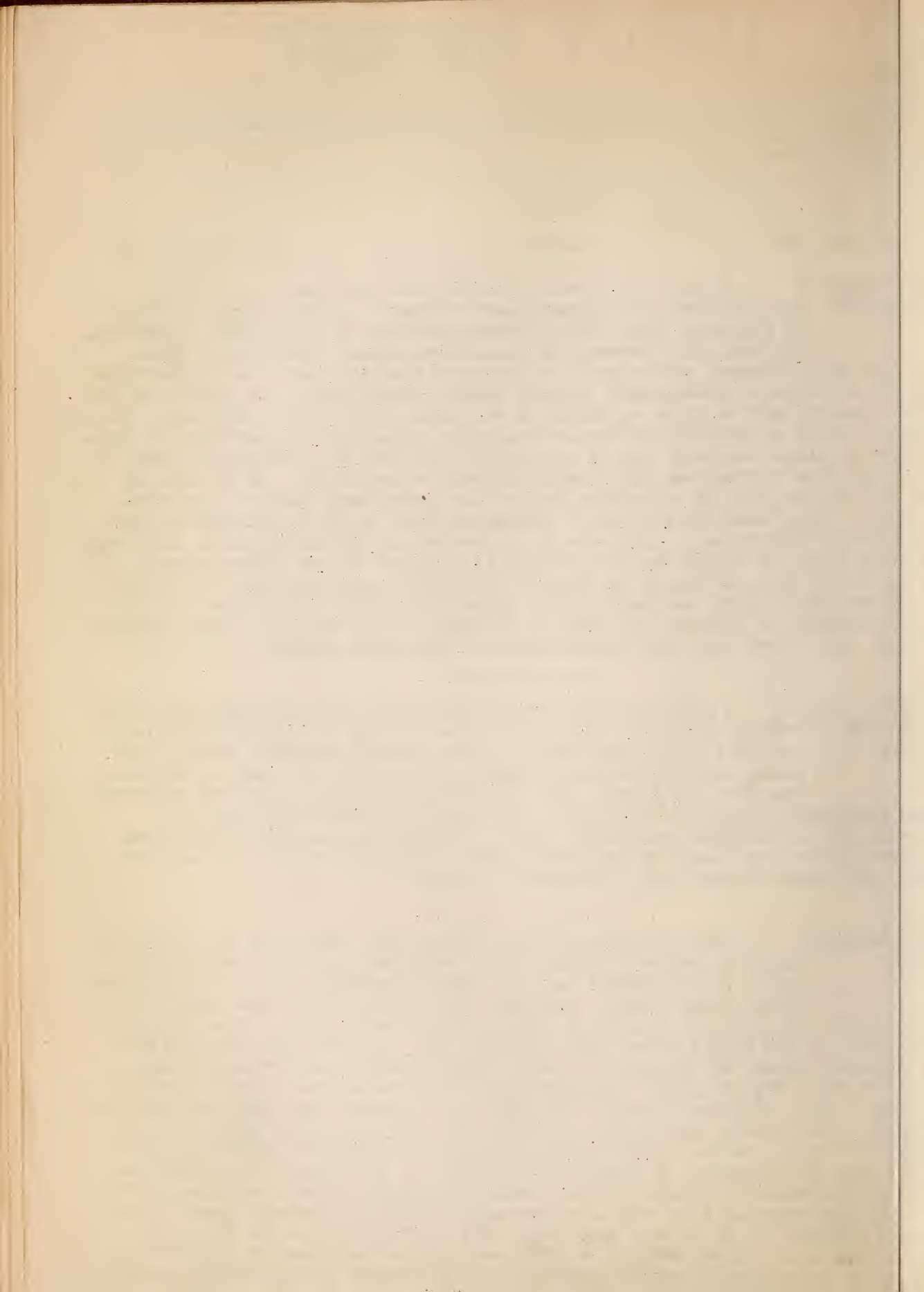
An associated press dispatch from Syracuse, N.Y., to the New York Times this morning says: "Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, spoke before 200 men prominent in agriculture, education, business and Government at the seventh annual 'farm dinner' given last night by J.D. Barnum, publisher of the Syracuse Post-Standard. Mr. Lowden stated that the situation is grave indeed, and the result, fewer farmers, is already in evidence. Some way must be found to stabilize the price of products of the farm. The consumer derived no benefit from the extremely low prices at which agricultural products have at times been sold, and it is equally clear that distributors are able to prevent the wide fluctuations which bring distress to the farmer. We are hearing more and more, he said, of a conflict between the agricultural West and the industrial East. This bodes ill for both. Nothing but evil in all our history has come from sectional differences. And there is no instance in which a sectional difference has arisen where the injury has not extended to all parts of our common country. In the long run no national policy can benefit Illinois and hurt New York. The interests of our great country are such that an injury to one part will sooner or later react throughout the breadth and length of the land. There need be no such conflict if we but take a long time view of the future of our common country...."

FLOOD LOSS MILLION IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday to the Washington post says: "Floods, riding in the wake of 4 to 8 inches of rainfall which swept central Illinois and Iowa yesterday, halted industry, blocked railroads, drowned stock and deluged roads to-day over much of the area. Galesburg and Peoria, Ill., were the hardest hit, each city reporting damage approximating a million dollars.... The Santa Fe railroad estimated its Galesburg loss at \$100,000, merchants' losses were placed at a similar figure and residence losses were placed at another \$100,000. Damage by rainfall in Iowa was offset, the Weather Bureau said, by benefit to crops."

A GOOD RAILROAD YEAR

The Wall Street Journal to-day says: "Enough of this year has passed to render a prediction of record net railroad earnings fairly safe. If the Class 1 carriers realize something like \$1,260,000,000, as now seems likely, this year will be the second since Federal control in which net operating income, in dollars, has exceeded that of the best year before entry of the United States into the World War. In 1916 these carriers had net operating income, the measure of return on investment in carrier facilities, of \$1,040,000,000. Superficially, it might appear that the railroads were prospering according to the well-known American standard of prosperity; that they had been fully restored to the earning power of the good old days. Their position will bear closer examination. Since the end of 1916 they have added \$5,800,000,000 to their investment in road and equipment. If depreciation accrued on the books in the interim be deducted, the added investment is still around \$4,925,000,000 net, an increase of 29 per cent. The amount of this year's net operating income, as assumed above, represents an increase of 21 per cent over 1916. This year's return on the book value of road and equipment, to say nothing of additional facilities placed in service this year, or of the necessary working capital, will approximate 5.50 per cent, compared with 6.16 per cent in 1916."



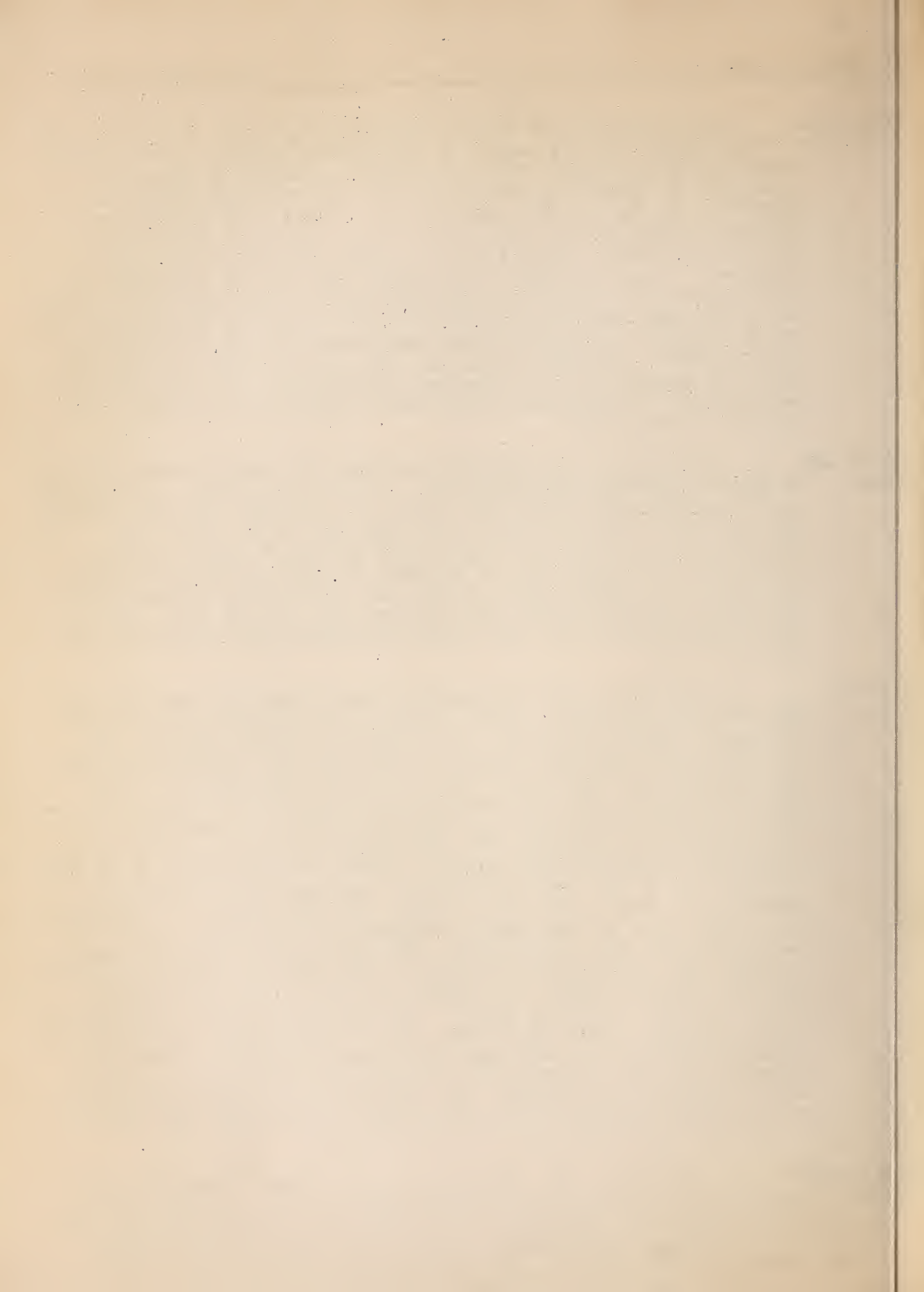
Section 2

Cotton Mills An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for August 26 says: "...It in the South would appear that the advance in the (cotton) industry in the South is steady and satisfactory. That there should be periods of depression, caused by the vagaries of fashion, in part, and from other causes, was expected. The faith of the capitalist in southern mills and southern prospects seemed unabated; the mills must be making some money or there would not be further entrance into the cotton mill business by shrewd financiers. That the South is the logical point for the manufacture of cotton goods is becoming recognized and admitted as the years go on. There was a time when cotton was only raised in the South; now it is raised here and to a rapidly increasing extent, manufactured not far from the fields where it grows. Proximity is not the only reason for this, however. The matter of transportation is a serious consideration, but climate and the possibilities of satisfactory labor enter largely into the matter. The mills are moving South."

Farmers and Bankers An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for August 26 says: "Florida farmers generally understand quite a little about banking. The majority of the successful growers and planters of this State have bank accounts and know how to keep a balance on the right side of the book. The Florida farmer pays his bills with checks and doesn't need a receipt; furthermore, he doesn't have to lay awake worrying on account of having his money in the broken teapot on the back pantry shelf. Florida farmers and bankers are good friends and help each other all the time. That is one of the big reasons for the general prosperity which prevails in this wonderful State."

Motorbus Control An editorial in The Philadelphia Public Ledger for August 30 says: "The question of motorbus control, either by the separate States or the Interstate Commerce Commission, is becoming pressingly important. The railroads insist upon such control, and the motorbus interests are vigorously fighting it. Within the last few days an organization of truck interests in convention here stressed the inability of the Interstate Commerce Commission to exercise any regulatory powers over such interstate transportation and intimated that the motorbus should be continued as an independent and unrestrained carrier....There are many aspects of the bus problem, none of them easy of solution. Regulation must be applied to intrastate as well as interstate traffic, and urban control is imperative. This latter phase has been under consideration here, but thus far it appears little has been accomplished. The busses still block main thoroughfares and use prominent localities in the business section as terminals. Existing ordinances appear too limited in scope to meet the situation created by their tremendous growth. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hearing evidence on the bus problem, and it is interesting to note that an official delegation has been sent to the International Road Congress at Milan to study for the commission developments in the union of rail and motor transportation in Europe. The question of motor transportation is so insistently engaging public and official attention that some form of control and regulation appears to be inevitable."

"Stabilizing" Prices An editorial in The Washington Post for August 28 says: "....The stabilization of prices was undertaken during the war. Neither sellers nor purchasers were satisfied. The minimum price of wheat was fixed. The growers of wheat complained that this process deprived them of higher prices and larger profits. The price of sugar was fixed and producers



complained of governmental interference, while consumers complained that the fixed price was too high. There is no method or machinery whereby prices of farm products or property or any other commodities can be 'stabilized' or kept free from the operation of the law of supply and demand. The very authority that 'stabilizes' is subject to this law. If some scheme is devised to stabilize farm products, it should be applied to all other commodities also. In this event the public in the end would pay for all variations from the stabilized line, as affected by supply and demand. No act of Congress, no government, no Mussolini can 'stabilize' that which is constantly changing, namely, relative value."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

For the week ended Sept. 1: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs at Chicago to-day \$14.45, bulk of sales \$9.75 to \$13.50.

New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.35-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Northern sacked Round Whites \$2-\$2.35 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2 f.o.b. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 to growers in Rocky Ford Section. Massachusetts Yellow variety onions \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Iowa and Indiana stock \$1.50-\$1.75 in Chicago. Virginia and North Carolina Yellow variety sweet potatoes \$5-\$7 per barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75-\$2.15 per bushel hamper in Middle West.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 42¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

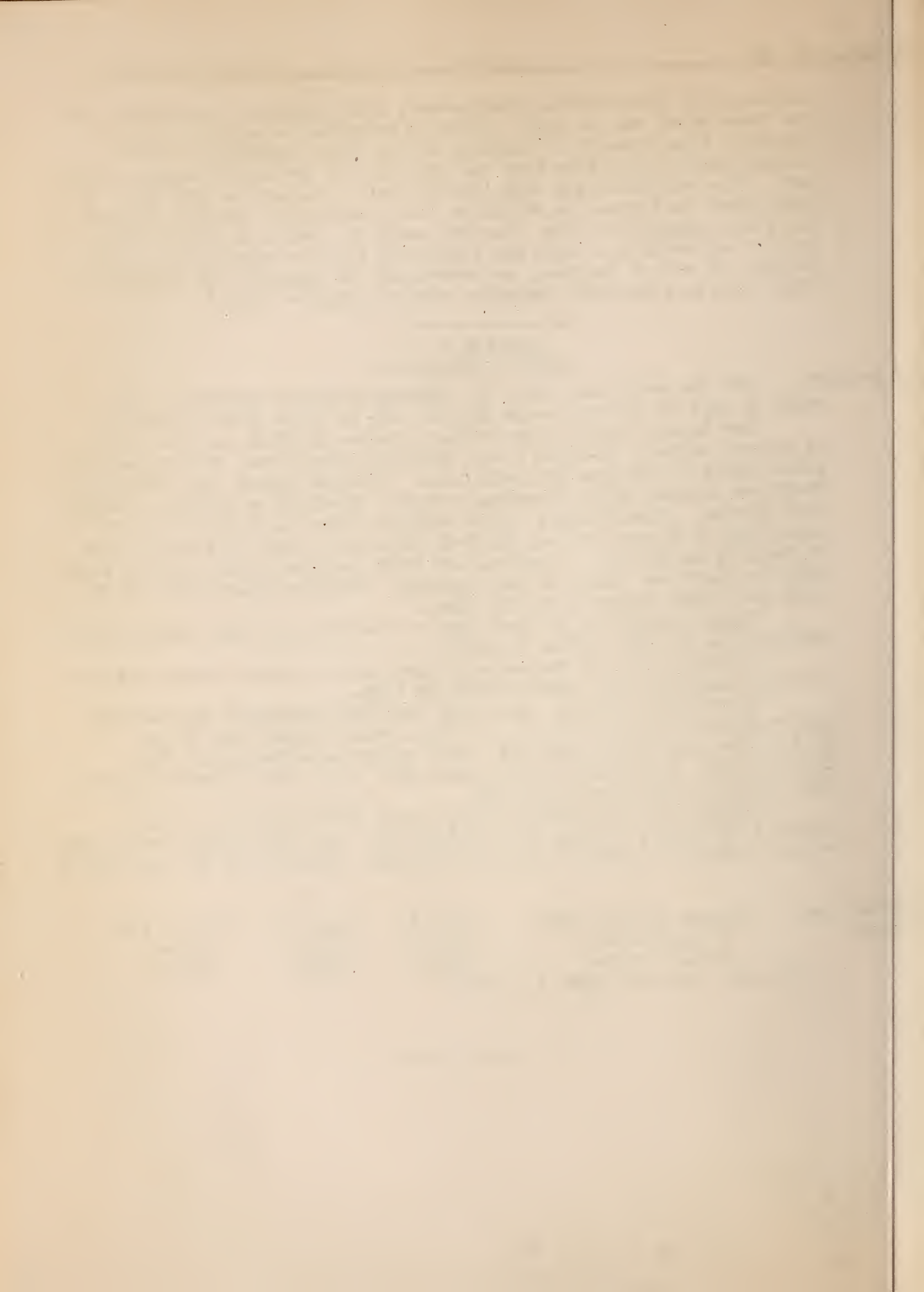
Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Single Daisies 21 3/4¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22 1/2¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.41-\$1.52. No.2 red winter St.Louis \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Kansas City \$1.34. No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 81¢. No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 75¢; St.Louis 79¢. No.3 white corn St.Louis 80¢. No.3 white oats Minneapolis 36¢; St.Louis 35¢; Kansas City 39¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points, closing at 17.82¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 14 points, closing at 17.74¢. (Prepared by Bur. Agr.Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Sept. 1,	Aug. 31,	Sept.1, 1925
	20 Industrials	163.93	162.51	139.78
	20 R.R. stocks	122.05	121.56	100.90

(Wall St. Journal, Sept. 1, 1926.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 55

Section 1

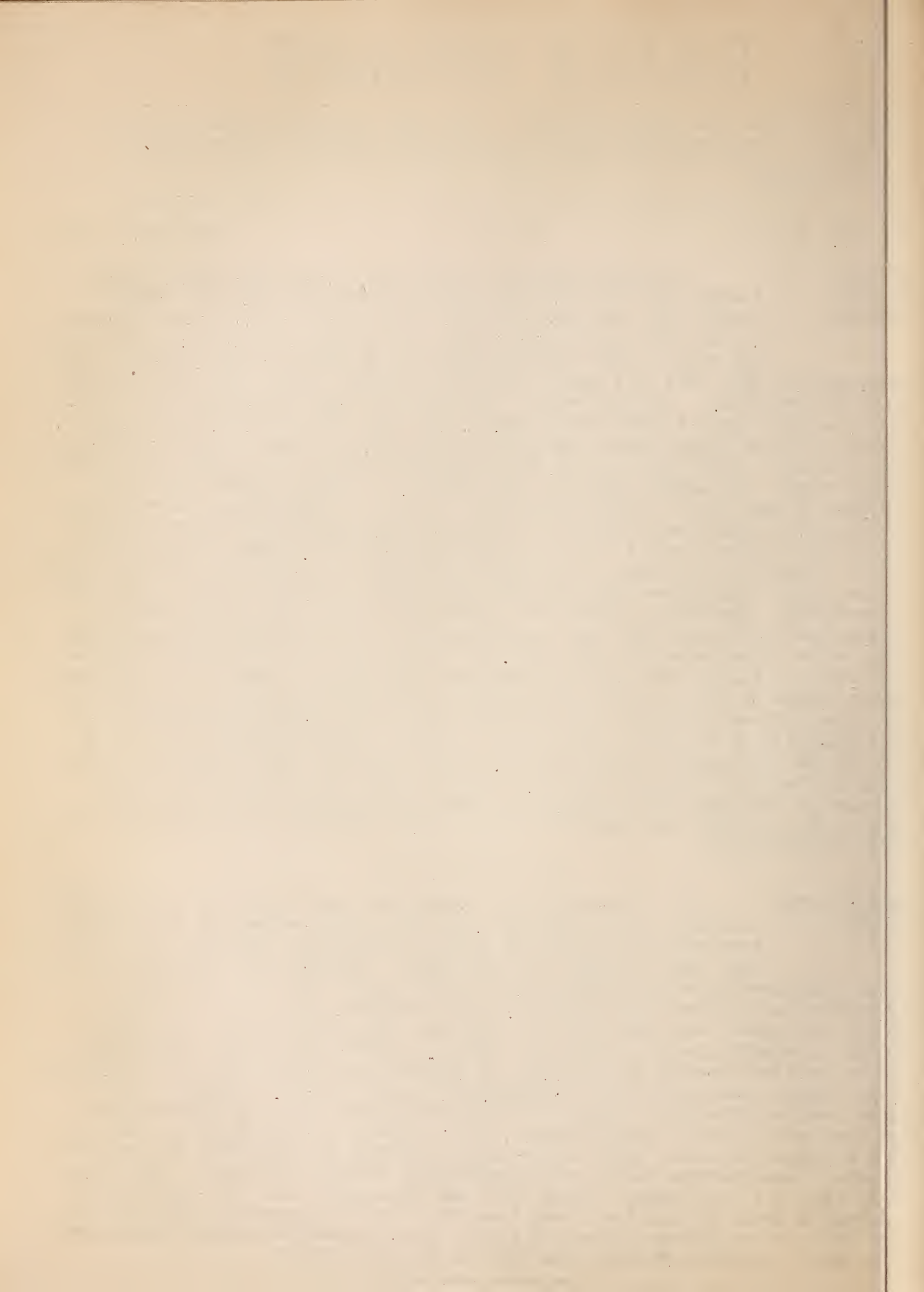
September 3, 1926

BUSINESS OPTIMISM CONTINUES

A special dispatch from Chicago to the Wall Street Journal to-day says: "As Labor Day and the unofficial end of the summer season draw near, numerous lines of business in this area continue to look for a good fall volume. One comment on statements from banking sources that volume of business is larger but the margin of profit narrower is that this is a buyers' and not a sellers' market, and will probably remain for some time. In other words, while there is ample business moving, competition is keen enough to keep prices down....With the end of the selling and the beginning of the producing season approaching, news from the farm equipment industry continues good. Steel men say that farm equipment factories at present are running at high speed. The latest slogan of the industry is: 'When a farmer needs new equipment he pays for it whether he buys it or not.'...International Harvester Co. is sending its agricultural extension experts through South Dakota in an endeavor to help the farmers to put to the best use what they have in corn. While corn is fired in other sections also, it was deemed advisable to concentrate on South Dakota because of the comparative lack of banking and credit facilities there to tide over the emergency. Harvester's experts are showing how much of the feeding value of the corn can be retained and undue sacrifice of livestock obviated through the use of pit silos constructed at small expense. These silos are made by pouring concrete rings in fairly firm ground to keep from crumbling the edges of the pits which are dug inside of them. In this connection, it may be noted that at the last meeting of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board there was considerable discussion of the probability of abnormally heavy runs of feeder cattle to market this fall because of the dry weather in some sections, with consequent slump in prices, particularly as the middle western farmer has suffered from the backward season and at that time at any rate was not prepared to take on an abnormal number of feeder cattle. The railroads were asked to aid in orderly marketing by spreading out receipts if possible."

ENGLAND'S FOOD PROBLEM

The Washington Post to-day says editorially: "A noted English economist claims that the 5,000,000 annual increase in world population must have 12,000,000 acres of additional cultivated and producing land to supply its food wants....Between 1870 and 1920 the area of farm lands kept pace with population, but that since that time farm lands in cultivation have fallen behind the growth of population...The people of Great Britain are alarmed over the situation, fearing a food famine in the near future. England is importing twice as much food now as in 1920; and in 1925 about 81 per cent of the food consumed by the people of England was imported from other countries...The remedy, according to this economist, is intense farming in England, and the gradual industrializing of farming. He holds that Great Britain's dilemma arises from excessive growth of industrialism, to the neglect of farming. It is true that Great Britain, for years, while endeavoring to control the markets of the world in the sale of manufactured goods, has neglected and starved agriculture. The result is the fear of a food famine. 'Cheap food' and 'low wages' have been twin economic fallacies in Great Britain for a long time. The result is dependence upon the outside world for two-thirds of the food supply, and an enfeebled industry which finds it difficult to produce profits with which to buy this food."



Section 2

"Agricultural West" and "Industrial East" Radical political speakers and writers have been drawing a dividing line between two sections of the country. One they label the "Agricultural West," and the other "Industrial East" pictured as rolling in luxury, drawn mostly from the blood and sweat of the other. So incessantly has this been dinned into our ears that many people have taken it to be a fact....Grant that the "East" admits that it is industrial. It is not only unrepentant and unashamed; it takes pride in the fact that the Census shows its industrial output in 1919 to be \$31,500,000,000 or half that of the whole country. But it is not unmindful of agriculture. Dairying and poultry farming are big items with it. Even excluding these and counting cultivated crops alone in this period of deflated farm prices, it is interested to the extent of \$1,300,000,000. This is one-eighth the total for the whole United States. Now look at the "West". The year 1919 was one of inflated farm prices. Measured by dollars the cultivated crops that year were the most valuable ever produced. The total output in the "West" that year amounted to \$5,300,000,000. That surely is a large amount, but look at the manufactures. The Census report shows that in the same year the value of the products of manufacture in these States was \$17,887,000,000. Industry in the "West" also paid \$3,000,000,000 for wages, rent and taxes. Census Bureau figures are difficult things to deny or controvert. They show that the "West" has a tremendous local interest in industry. It is four or five times as large as agriculture and, therefore, why not the dominant one? It furnishes agriculture with what it most needs, a local market for a considerable proportion of its products. The West's share of industry is so great that when agitators attempt to draw a line between the industrial East and the so-called agricultural West, is it not time to **"pipe down?"** (Wall St. Journal, Aug. 30 '26)

Tariff on Flax An editorial in The Washington Post for Aug. 26 says: "There is a wholesome tariff lesson in the item of flax and flaxseed. Flax is grown in Minnesota, Nebraska and the two Dakotas. It is raised largely for its oil-bearing seed. The 1913 tariff placed flax on the free list, on the theory that little flax was grown in this country and that an import duty would add to the cost of linseed oil. In 1913 only about 14,000,000 bushels were raised in the United States, whereas the demand was for more than twice that amount. The framers of the protective tariff of 1922 listened to the farmers of Minnesota, Nebraska and the two Dakotas, and placed an import duty of 1¢ and 2¢ a pound on flax, and increased the 1913 duty on flaxseed from 20¢ a bushel to 40¢ a bushel. These rates have encouraged the production of flax in the four States of the Northwest, until to-day more than 22,000,000 bushels of flax are produced, approximately one-half of the domestic demand. American farmers in the Northwest who grow flax are protected in the matter of flaxseed against undue foreign competition."

Timber Conservation An editorial in The Florida Times Union for August 26 says: "Notwithstanding that the railroads of this country are said to use only about one-seventh of the timber produced at this time they are doing a very considerable amount of timber conserving....What the railroads can do in the matter of timber conservation others can do. Treating timber so it will last longer than when preservatives are not used is in line with practical conservation. It pays; it pays those who use treated timber and those using timber elsewhere than in railroad service. At the same time it helps to conserve the forests that are of so very much importance to the people generally. Until comparatively recent times timber has been woefully



wasted. In recent years there has been much more of saving than formerly. Ways and means have been found to utilize timber so that much of waste has been eliminated. So, also, ways have been found to make timber used last longer, as by preservative treatment, for instance. All these methods of conservation are to be commended, and the more generally these methods, found to be effective, are employed the more of timber saving there will be. This applies to fire prevention in forests and wherever timber construction is found. There isn't much sense in forest protection and in reforestation if timber waste is not discouraged and eliminated as far as is possible."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended Sept. 2: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.15-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.90-\$2.05 f.o.b. Massachusetts Yellow variety onions \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; mostly \$1.50-f.o.b. Iowa, Indiana and Ohio stock \$1.50-\$2.25. North Carolina and Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$4.50-\$7 per barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.75-\$2 in Middle West. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$1.75-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 to growers in Rocky Ford Section.

Top price of hogs at \$14.15 at Chicago to-day while bulk of sales at \$10 to \$13.65.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 41 1/4¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

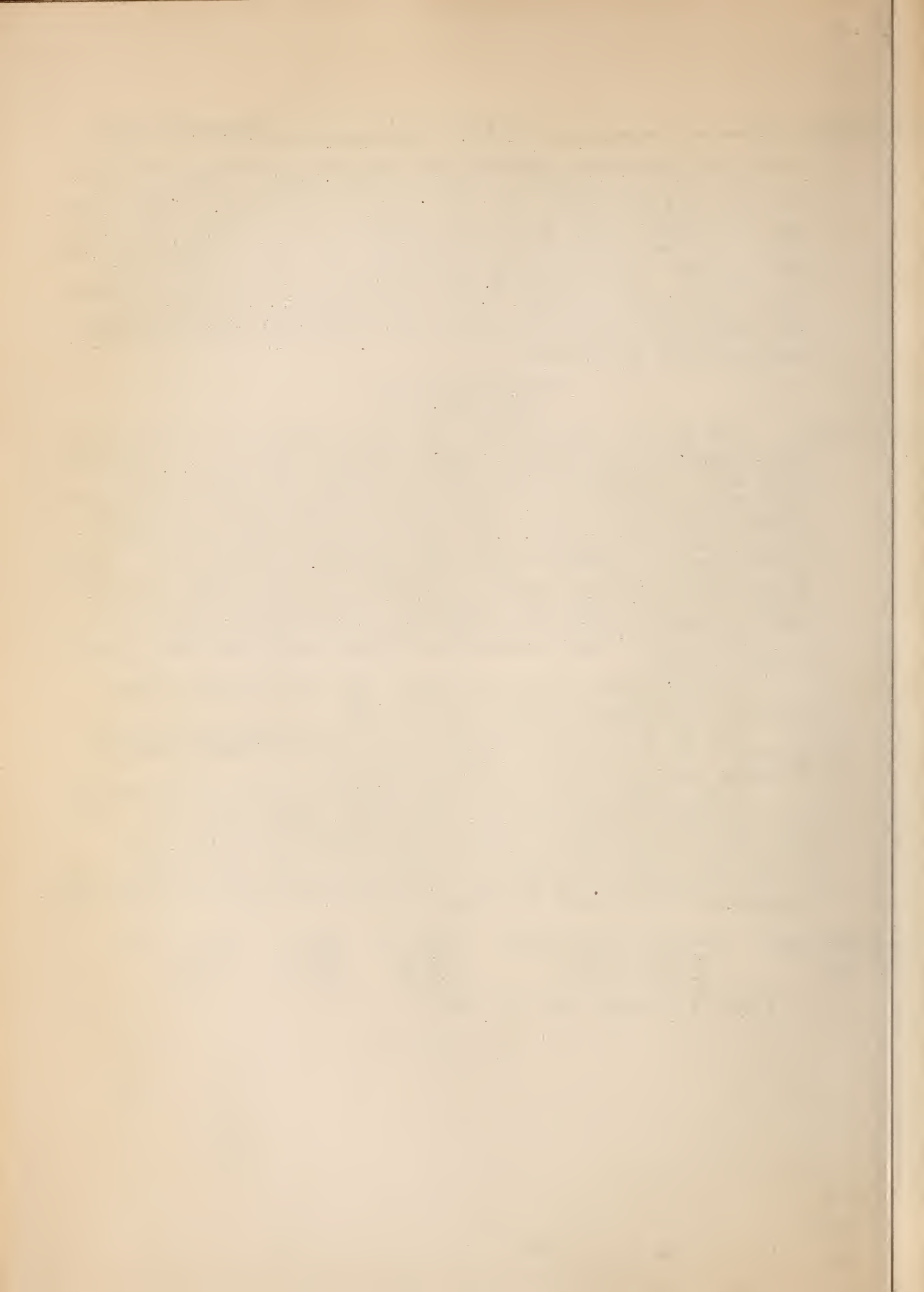
Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points, closing at 17.76¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 8 points, closing at 17.66¢.

Grain prices quoted: No. 1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.39-\$1.50. No. 2 red winter Chicago \$1.33; St. Louis \$1.36; Kansas City \$1.29. No. 2 hard winter Chicago \$1.33; St. Louis \$1.33; Kansas City \$1.35. No. 2 yellow corn Chicago 76¢; Kansas City 81¢. No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 77 1/2¢; Minneapolis 75¢; St. Louis 77 1/2¢. No. 3 white oats Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis 36¢; St. Louis 35¢; Kansas City 39¢. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Sept. 2,	Sept. 1,	Sept. 2, 1925
	20 Industrials	163.23	163.93	137.22
	20 R.R. stocks	122.12	122.05	99.93

(Wall St. Journal, Sept. 3, 1926.)

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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 56

Section 1

September 4, 1926.

CUBA AND AGRICULTURE

The Washington Post to-day says editorially: "Cuba is formulating a new tariff. A Tariff commission has been studying Cuba's economic situation in so far as agriculture is related to a tariff. The commission has decided that tariff protection to the farmer is useless unless he is protected in the matter of sales and disposition of his products. The commission holds that it will be necessary to establish distributing markets without limitations or restrictions except as to sanitary conditions. The second requirement, according to the plan proposed, is the establishment of banks for ample agricultural credits, to enable the farmer to avoid being caught without ready credits for production and marketing. The third requirement is the establishment of deposit warehouses in the principal cities, where farmers can place such of their products as are not perishable, and hold them until a favorable opportunity is offered for sale. The fourth feature of the commission's plan is to reduce railroad freight rates on farm products and to give special rebates for agricultural products. The establishment of a system of roads between the principal markets is also proposed. These findings ought to furnish valuable suggestions to American legislators who are anxious to help agriculture."

FAIR DAYS FOR THE FARMER

The Baltimore Sun to-day comments editorially on the "hero of the plow and the hoe": "The opening of Timonium Fair on Monday reminds us, even without the aid of the almanac, that 'the whirligig of time' has brought us once again to the season when the farmer occupies the stage of publicity for a few weeks at least, and can point with pardonable pride to what he has been quietly doing for the world during the passing year. The farmer, as a rule and most of the time, is a poor advertiser, and though in recent years he has learned the art of political advertising he is generally much too busy until autumn to talk about himself and his work. But the county fair gives him the chance not only for social relaxation and comparison of methods and results, but the opportunity to impress his importance upon those who take him as a matter of course and who fail to realize how big a place he holds in the scheme of life. It is true that at Timonium as well as at all other great exhibitions of this kind we see but one side of the farm, its successes, its triumphs, its finest achievements. We do not see the sweat and the travail, the failures and discouragements through which these things have been brought to pass. And we can not see the almost infinite patience which has been essential to this slow march to the goal. Industrial machinery turns out its products with rapidity and certainty, its law is the law of speed. The machinery of the farmer runs slowly. He can not speed it up very much. He can not drive nature at a gallop. He must still wait on her deliberate pleasure and bow to her fixed procedures. He is dependent not only on her leisurely certainties but is the victim often of her capricious and unpredictable uncertainties. When he invites us, therefore, to such an annual feast of good things as that at Timonium we ought to go there hat in hand and with hearty cheers on our lips. Not merely or principally in admiration for his fine stock and fine crops, but mainly for the man behind them, for the unobtrusive hero of the plow and the hoe."

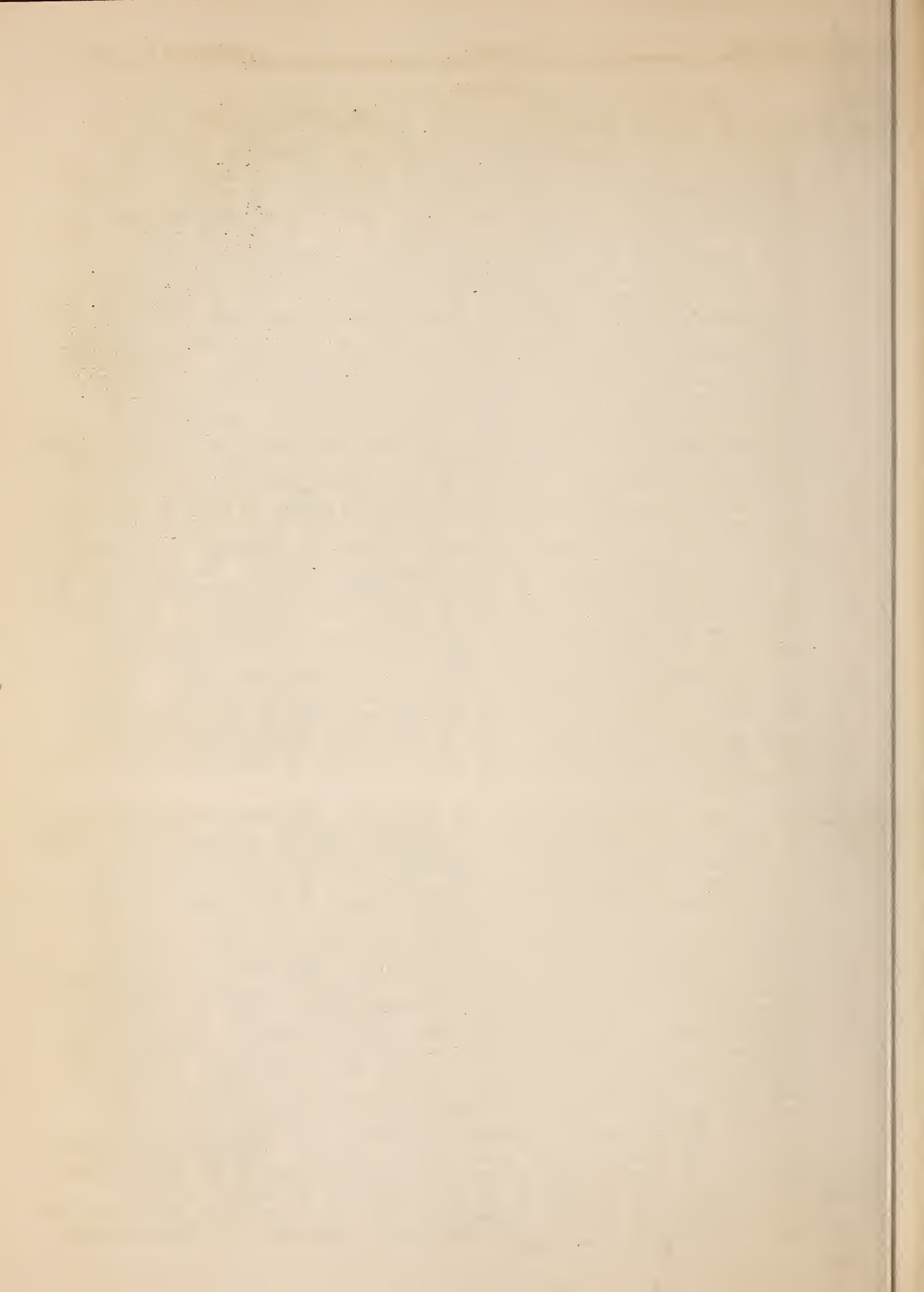
Section 2

Russia's
Appeal to
America

The New York Journal of Commerce has issued a 40-page special edition, telling Russia's financial, industrial, commercial and agricultural story. Russian writers, commercial emissaries, financial agents and the Russian Bureau have all contributed to inspire confidence in the Union Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia. An effort to create confidence in the government and in the financial and economic structure is what the Russian message is intended to do. It will be analyzed from many standpoints and will be given serious consideration, for it covers the aspirations of the new republic to engage in trade and develop its internal resources. Readers of the Modern Miller will be interested more particularly in the features of flour milling, grain trade and wheat production. A Russian committee made a study of American milling methods and machinery, and our elevator systems and grain trade. Some Russians were quoted as indicating the intent to buy large amounts of American milling machinery. The Amtorg Trading Corporation, of New York, in a double page advertisement in the Journal of Commerce enumerates the products which Russia is seeking, and does not mention in the list either flour mill or grain elevator machinery, but it does stress agricultural machinery and tractors. Several of the contributors set forth in well written articles, the great effort Russia is making to develop wheat production and one writer tells the world that "The United States Must Help Russia."...Russia is making desperate efforts to establish trade relations with America and is seeking financial relations. The rejuvenation of agricultural Russia is of first importance to the new republic and the wheat crop this year is forecast as "better than last year." The United States is an exporter of wheat, and its interest in restoring Russian wheat fields and export trade, must be altruistic to the disadvantage of American producers. Russia's effort will no doubt bear fruit. It is the first serious concentration on restoring wheat production. During the past two years more than 20,000 American tractors for agricultural purposes were poured into Russia by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and its purchases were largely made up of all types of agricultural machinery. (Modern Miller, Aug. 28, 1926.)

Slight Decline
in Flour
Prices

The Northwestern Miller for August 25, says: "The slight decline in flour prices that is usually coincident with the opening of a new ^{year} crop, has already begun to exert its customary influence upon bread prices. Some bakers have made a slight cut, or seem to be upon the verge of it. But, fortunately, this tendency is by no means so pronounced as it has been in some years. The rank and file of bakers are pretty well convinced that at present selling prices bread does not return them the amount of profit to which they are entitled. They know, too, that it would take a very large reduction in flour prices to make an appreciable diminishment of their total bread producing costs. From the public's point of view, it ought to follow that whenever there is an appreciable decline in raw materials used by the baker it should be reflected in the price of his product. But this is a rule that, to be just, should work both ways. The fact is, however, that the public too strongly resents even the slightest increase in bread prices to make it easy or even possible for the baker to advance his prices when there is any but an overwhelming advance in the cost of raw materials. Therefore the baker's only hope of playing even on the minor ups and downs of the flour market is to avoid price cutting on the low points in the effort to offset unprofitable high points. Curiously, there are many bakers who do not see this, or who feel that special circumstances warrant their underselling



a competitor for some such reason as to hold volume of business. In these days of quality bread, however, the customer has comparatively little interest in the saving of a penny, so that the theory of this type of baker has no great chance of being justified. The wise baker is he who realizes that his price should not be reduced merely because flour drops, for flour represents but a small part of production costs."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products For the week ended Sept. 3: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs \$14.25, bulk of sales \$10.25 to \$13.75.

Potatoes, New Jersey Irish Cobbler variety \$2.20-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; \$2.25-\$2.35 f.o.b. Northern Round Whites \$2.25-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.05-\$2.15 f.o.b. North Carolina and Virginia Yellow variety sweet potatoes \$4.50-\$6.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Virginia and Delaware Elberta peaches \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel in New York City. Massachusetts Yellow variety onions \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pound sack in eastern cities; mostly \$1.50 f.o.b. Colorado Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$3 per standard 45 in consuming centers.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43 1/2¢; Chicago 41 1/4¢; Philadelphia 44 1/2¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets; Twins 21 1/2¢; Single Daisies 22¢; Longhorns 22 1/4¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern Minneapolis \$1.39-\$1.50. No.2 red winter Chicago \$1.31. St.Louis \$1.36. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.31. No.2 yellow corn Chicago 79¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78¢; Minneapolis 76¢; St.Louis 77¢. No.3 white corn Chicago 78¢. No.3 white oats Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis 36 1/2¢; St.Louis 34¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points, closing at 17.68¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declines 6 points, closing at 17.60¢. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Sept.3,	Sept.2,	Sept. 3, 1925
	20 Industrials	163.75	163.23	139.91
	20 R.R. stocks	123.33	122.12	100.67

(Wall St. Journal, Sept. 4, 1926.)

- - -

1890
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought.

The second of the year was a very wet one
and the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood.

The third of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one
and the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought.

The sixth of the year was a very wet one
and the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood. The weather was very cold and
the crops were much injured by the
flood.

The seventh of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought. The weather was very hot and
the crops were much injured by the
drought.

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Vol. XXII, No. 57

Section 1

September 7, 1926

THE SECRETARY'S ADDRESS

An Associated Press dispatch from Osawatomie, Kans., to-day reports: "Farmers of Kansas and the agricultural industry as a whole were told yesterday by Dr. William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, that their difficulties constituted the biggest economic problem before the country, and that there would continue to be a farm problem until the purchasing price of the farmer's dollar reaches 100 per cent. The Secretary of Agriculture addressed an old-fashioned basket picnic of the local farmers' association held at Osawatomie and attended by several thousand farmers. He explained his opposition to the McNary-Haugen measure which he termed a price-fixing bill that would put the Government into business rather than leaving the business in the hands of producers, and declared that in farmer-controlled cooperative marketing lay the only solution, in his belief, of the marketing problem of the farmer.

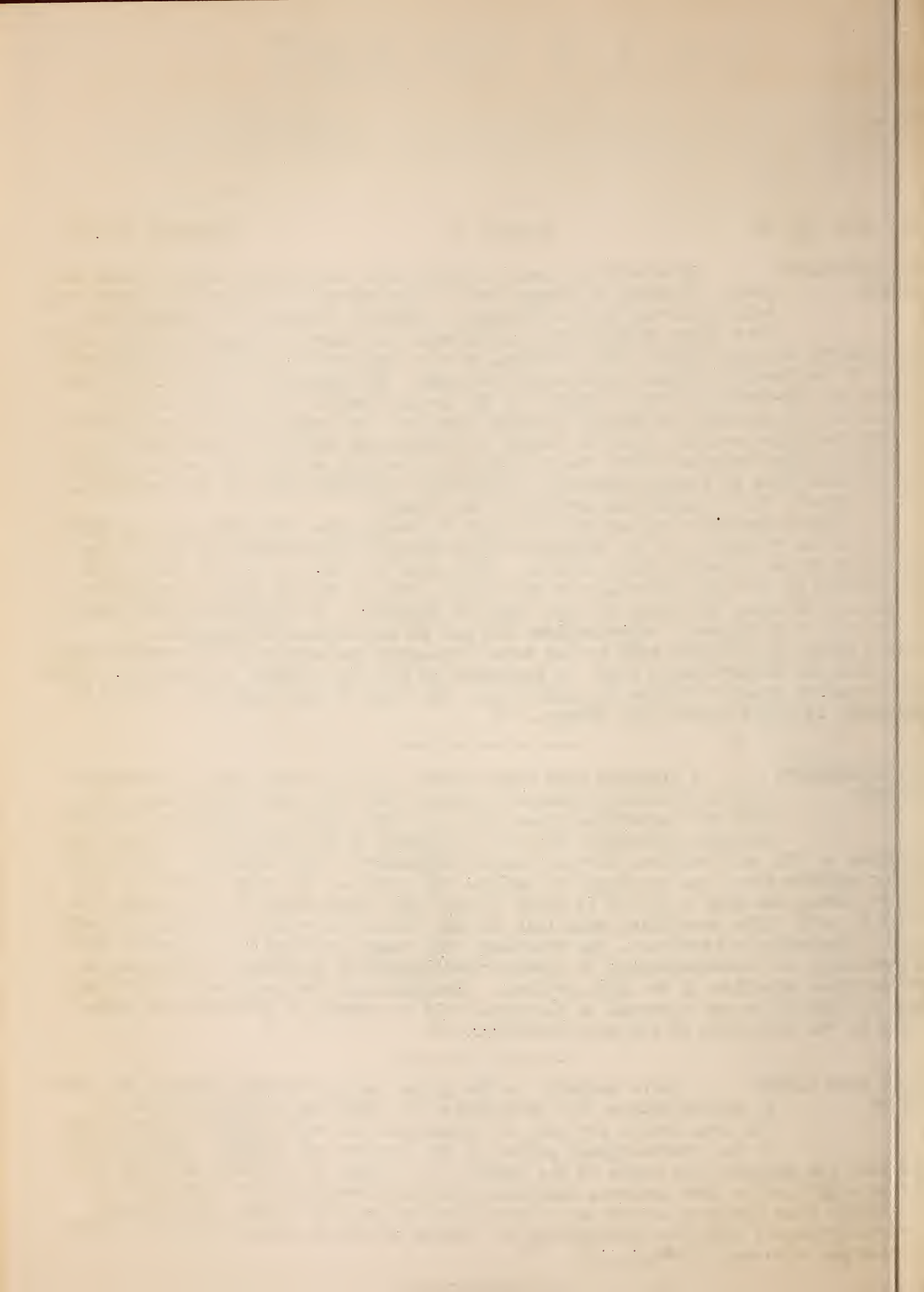
"The Secretary's statements in regard to cooperative marketing and his opposition to the proposals of the original Haugen measure were attacked by Milo Reno, president of the Farmers' Union of Iowa. 'The time has come,' Mr. Reno said, 'for the farmers to tell the Secretary of Agriculture that he is not there to criticize or dictate to them, but carry out the farmers' program.' Mr. Reno said that representatives of 24 farmers' organizations had met in Des Moines and supported the Haugen plan. Mr. Jardine said he had tried 'honestly and sincerely' to convince himself that the McNary-Haugen plan, as presented to the last session of Congress, would aid in giving greater returns to agriculture, but that it was impossible for him to see where it would benefit the farmer...."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A dispatch from Paul Smith's, N.Y., to the press of September 6 says: "Recommendation of measures that will aid agriculture, that will not disturb business and that will promote a continuation of our present prosperity, will be the burden of the President's message to Congress at its next session, it was learned September 5. Mr. Coolidge, during his summer sojourn here, has developed in outline the policies to which he intends to adhere during the next year and to which he will give expression in the message for which he will begin assembling materials shortly after his return to Washington next week....Regarding agriculture, the President will renew, perhaps in a somewhat different form, his recommendation of further development of cooperative marketing as the soundest solution of the farm problem. Financial aid for cooperative marketing and the regulation and disposal of surpluses will be sought in the direction indicated by the Fess bill of the last session...."

EGYPT BARS COTTON MIXING

A Cairo dispatch to the press to-day reports: "Despite the rise in cotton prices, the outlook for the Egyptian cotton industries is far from bright not only in consequence of world conditions but owing to the short-sighted policy of the growers and ginners. Zaghlul Pasha informed the Chamber last night in the course of a debate on two bills dealing with cotton adulteration that numerous complaints had been received from Lancashire to the effect that Egyptian cotton was of poor quality owing to mixing. The Chamber eventually passed both laws prohibiting the mixing of cotton either before or after ginning and also seed mixing...."

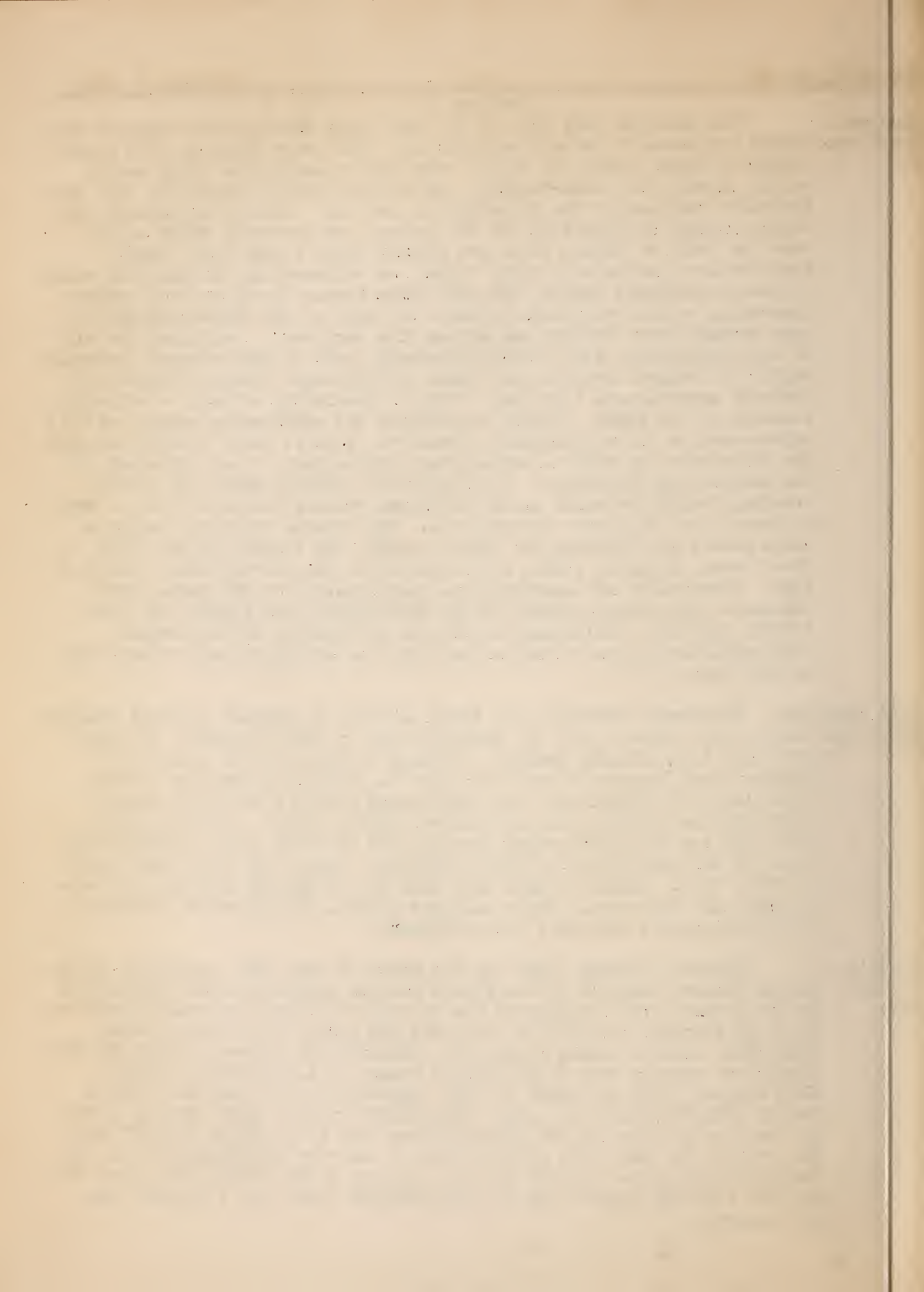


Section 2

Business Conditions The National City Bank of New York says: "The general business situation continues to be very satisfactory, with every prospect of a record volume of trade during the fall. Crop conditions promise final yields which, though not record-breaking, should yet afford a basis for very satisfactory business in the agricultural sections. Factory employment generally remains at high tide for the season, and pay-rolls which constitute the basis of buying power are running above a year ago. Retail distribution continues in large volume, as evidenced by the sales of chain systems, department stores, and mail order houses throughout the country. Commenting on the very large increase in sales of the Sears-Roebuck Company through their Chicago and Kansas City territory, comprising the bulk of the agricultural West, Julius Rosenwald, head of that company, recently said: 'Our biggest increase in volume of mail order business has been in strictly agricultural territory. This is convincing evidence of economic recovery on the farms. Kansas is probably the outstanding example of this improvement in the agricultural situation. Iowa is about holding her own. The only States in which a satisfactory improvement is not reflected are the Dakotas and Minnesota.' Consumption of electric power and record breaking freight movement on the railroads reflect the high level of manufacturing and wholesale distribution. Bank checks drawn and cashed at banks make a good showing for recent months, the totals for the first three weeks of August rising 6 per cent above the corresponding period of 1925. Practically all districts are participating in the gains, with increases particularly marked in the Philadelphia and Kansas City districts, doubtless reflecting the effects on business of the Sesqui-centennial exhibition in the one case and the splendid winter wheat crop in the other...."

Civil Aviation in Britain Government provision for civil aviation in 1926-27 in Great Britain shows a net increase over the previous year of 104,990 pounds, the gross provision being 473,000 pounds, according to advices just received by Bankers Trust Company of New York from its British information service. Offsetting this expenditure are anticipated receipts of 11,000 pounds, making the anticipated net expenditure 462,000 pounds, to which must be added the sum of 14,467 pounds provided for the cost of the headquarters' staff of the Directorate of Civil Aviation. During the year ended March 31, 1926 4,461 machine flights were made by the British Internal and Continental Air Transport. These machines covered 865,000 miles, carrying 14,675 passengers and 456.1 tons of freight.

France's Foreign Trade France's foreign trade for the month of July 1926, according to official figures compiled by the French Customs authorities and transmitted to the Bankers Trust Company of New York by its French information service, shows an increase in value of 3,523,734,000 francs when compared with July 1925, imports having risen from 3,225,382,000 francs to 5,016,083,000 francs and exports from 3,511,154,000 francs to 5,244,187,000 francs. When compared with the month of June, imports showed a decrease both in weight (285,794 tons) and value (164,872,000 francs) while exports showed an increase in value of 572,633,000 francs and in weight of 124,377 tons. The figures for the first seven months of the year when compared with the corresponding period of 1925 show an increase of 12,194,613,000 francs and 641,942 tons for imports and of 6,875,416,000 francs and 1,271,054 tons for exports.



Super Auto-
mobile High-
ways

Fenner & Beane, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, issues the following statement: "Super automobile highways are inevitable, just as four-track railroads, 20th Century, Congressional and Panama limited trains were inevitable when single track regular train service began to open up the country. Highway construction is imposing a monster burden on the tax payers for a system which, long before its completion, is known to provide inadequate facilities. Automobile owners do not object to the cost of good machinery, good roads and good service. That fact has made possible the rapid development of the automobile industry and the speed shown in highway construction. But the new generation will require far more in highway building than is provided for in present programs, or capable of being paid for out of present day tax revenues. The American people now pay in Federal, State and local taxes some $11\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars annually. They are demanding reductions, not increases in taxation. Automobile owners will soon be demanding wide, protected concrete speedways connecting the great centers. They will desire grade crossings wholly eliminated. Even if super highways of this character are to cost no more than \$50,000 a mile, the addition of such a cost to the cost of normal highway construction and the carrying out of existing highway plans would bankrupt the tax collector and the public treasury. But super highways of this character would be a good investment from the view point of the automobile owner. They would save him time and they would save him real money on tires, wear and tear, and on repair bills. Such roads would double the tire mileage and the life of the car...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post for September 5 says: "There are some publications of the Government which are appreciated by the public because of the valuable information which they contain. Unfortunately, however, the editions of the most valuable in this class of official literature are usually so limited that the supply is invariably exhausted before the demand can be filled. This is true of a recent issue of the Bureau of Animal Industry's 'Guide to Wholesome Meat,' which appeared in form of a circular some months ago. A second edition is just off the press and is available to the housewife upon request to the Department of Agriculture. Through numerous illustrations and text interspersed with conversation and numerous Questions concerning Federal meat inspection, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the bureau, explains how the public may derive greatest benefits from the inspection service. Doctor Mohler intimates that if the housewife would pay as much attention to the selection of a roast or a steak, or any other cut of meat, as she pays to the fit of a hat or the hang of a skirt there might be fewer occasions for a journey to Reno or an appeal to the obliging divorce courts of Paris. He points out that there is an erroneous impression, which is widely prevalent, that the inspection service extends to all meats, whereas the law limits such safeguards to the meat from establishments engaged in interstate and foreign commerce. The pamphlet should be in the hands of every housewife who looks after the supplies in her pantry and refrigerator. Like salvation, it is free."

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, written in a cursive or semi-cursive hand. The ink is very light, and the paper shows signs of age and wear. The right edge of the page is slightly irregular, suggesting it might be from a bound volume.]

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Vol. XXII, No. 58

Section 1

September 8, 1926.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

An editorial in to-day's Washington Post says: "Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has outlined to a Kansas audience his plan for farm relief. He suggests the formation of sectional or regional co-operative associations, each association confining its operations to one commodity. He suggests that these regional associations organize and borrow money from the Government at 4 per cent interest, and loan it out to the farmers at 6 per cent, using the 2 per cent balance for overhead expenses and cost of operation. Such a plan is practicable under the law passed by Congress establishing a cooperative bureau in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Jardine believes that it is impossible for the farmers to act individually in taking advantage of market conditions, but that regional cooperatives, each handling only one commodity, may be able to obtain the best possible price. Farmers, he thinks, must be organized along the lines that are adopted by manufacturers....."

NEW YORK COTTON TRADING

The New York Times to-day reports that the board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to return to the old method of trading in the current month until toward the end of the month, instead of until the tenth day, according to announcement, following a board meeting, by Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., President. The change will become effective with contracts maturing next November.

FRUIT MOVEMENT

A Portland, Ore., dispatch to the press to-day says: "This season's movement of fresh apples and pears, dried prunes, and canned berries and other fruits to Atlantic Coast and European markets will be heavier from the Pacific Northwest than in 1925, according to operators of steamship lines equipped with refrigerating facilities. Crops of previous years forwarded by refrigerated vessels have shown a lower percentage of loss in transit than fruit forwarded overland to the Atlantic Coast for transshipment abroad."

BUSINESS CONDI- TIONS

Business continues at a pace noteworthy for this season of the year and gives reasonable assurance of another good autumn, says the American Bankers Association Journal in its current monthly business review. "With so high a record in production and consumption for the first eight months now definitely established, 1926 may easily make a better mark on the prosperity chart than did 1925. No drastic changes are looked for during the remaining months of this year. The year 1925 witnessed the highest production in history, which makes the numerous increases this year all the more remarkable. Production in leading industries may be of particular interest to those who have been predicting an end to our condition of prosperity, and felt that 1925 marked the crest to the present business cycle. The most impressive gains are in the automobile and machinery group, of which production of locomotives, freight and passenger cars is outstanding. The gain in machine tool orders is also encouraging for the machinery industry has been one of the slowest to recover....."

Section 2

Canadian Wheat Crop E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declared in an interview September 6 that "experienced observers believe that the estimates of the Canadian wheat yield made some time ago are much too low and that the production this year will probably equal the 1925 mark of 400,000,000 bushels." All parts of the prairie Provinces report surprisingly large yields, he said.

Crops An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for September 7 says: "One heartening element in the current business situation is the fact that the crops by and large are at least fairly promising at this stage of their progress. A date has now been reached, moreover, when somewhat more assurance can be felt in appraising the outlook in this respect than was true a month ago. Cotton, it is true, will not be quite so abundant as was thought likely earlier in the season, but who can say that the farmers will be much worse off by not producing so much of the fiber that prices could hardly be held within reasonable limits? All things considered, rural purchasing power this autumn and winter ought to be fairly strong, and that is always distinctly helpful to the manufacturing community at large. Of course, there is still time for the unexpected or the unusual to happen and send well laid plans and forecasts awry, but the outlook from the farmers' point of view is at least fair to good."

Farmers and Tariffs An editorial in The Washington Post for September 5 says: "While the representatives of the Corn Belt farm associations are complaining that the farmers do not get the benefit of the protective tariff, and can not get the benefit because of a surplus for export, agents of the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing millions of farmers, are preparing to ask for increases in tariff rates on onions, flaxseed, eggs and egg products, and canned tomatoes. The petitions presented to the Tariff Commission are signed by many farm associations and individual growers and producers, as well as two canners' associations. The onion growers have become alarmed over the increased imports of onions from Spain and Egypt. It is claimed that the present import duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound or 57 cents a bushel is not high enough to adequately protect American growers. Farm wages in Egypt are from 37 to 45 cents a day. Large quantities of eggs and egg products are imported from China every year. Egg producing associations in fifteen States have asked for an increase in import duties. The egg industry in the United States represents 57.4 per cent of the value of the poultry industry. Foreign competition is largely in the shape of frozen, dried and prepared eggs. Farm bureaus in the Northwestern States are opposed to any reduction in the import duties on flaxseed, as demanded by manufacturers of linseed oil. Growers want a change 'up' if there is to be any change. Growers and canners of tomatoes along the north Atlantic have petitioned the Tariff Commission for an increase in the duty on canned tomatoes. Large imports of Italian canned tomatoes are seriously affecting the growers of American tomatoes. In many sections tomatoes have been left to rot, as they could not be marketed or canned at a profit...."

Foreign Trade American trade is steadily winning new overseas markets. A special regional survey of world markets just completed and made public September 6 by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, disclosed the fact that American exports increased in every continent except Europe during the fiscal year which ended June 30 last,



and that our exports to South America and Oceania have increased 250 per cent since 1922, while those to Africa have doubled.

Nitrate Industry

An editorial in The Washington Post for September 6 says: "The inroads made against the Chilean nitrate industry by manufacturers of pure nitrogen are such as to threaten the extinction of the nitrate industry in Chile, according to Mr. Pascual Baburizza, president of the Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., in his official address to the stockholders. He states that the industry is 'rapidly coming to a decisive turning point,' and furnishes figures which reveal the existence of extremely dangerous competition. In 1924-25 Chilean nitrate consumption amounted to 2,377,000 tons, while in 1925-26 there was a decrease of 300,000 tons. Production of competitive nitrogen has risen from 823,000 tons in 1913 to 1,190,000 tons in 1925. In 1894 Chile furnished 73 per cent of the world's nitrogen needs, and all competitors furnished 27 per cent. In 1925-26 the figures were reversed, Chile furnishing only 26 per cent and its competitors furnishing 74 per cent. 'After satisfying three-fourths of the world's consumption 32 years ago,' said Mr. Baburizza, 'we have descended to supply barely one-fourth of nitrogen requirements.' Mr. Baburizza gave two reasons for this momentous change--the protectionist policy in nitrogen-producing countries and the price.... Mr. Baburizza's remedy for the situation is a decrease in the present export duty on nitrate from Chile, which amounts to 5 shillings a ton. He asks the Government of Chile to cooperate with the producers in reducing prices by at least 4 shillings a ton in order to meet foreign competition and prevent widespread unemployment in Chile. But the duty on nitrate exports is one of Chile's important sources of revenue, and the Government finds it difficult to extend the aid to the industry which it must have if it is to exist in the face of foreign competition."

Price Average

A New Haven, Conn., dispatch to the press of September 7 states that Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, announced September 6 that last week's prices averaged 147.6 per cent of the pre-war level. The purchasing power of the dollar was 67.8 pre-war cents. The average of prices for August were given as 147.6 while the purchasing power of the dollar for that month was 67.8. Crumps index was 142.5 while its average for the month was 141.5. The Italian index ended August 28 was 692.5

Rate Changes

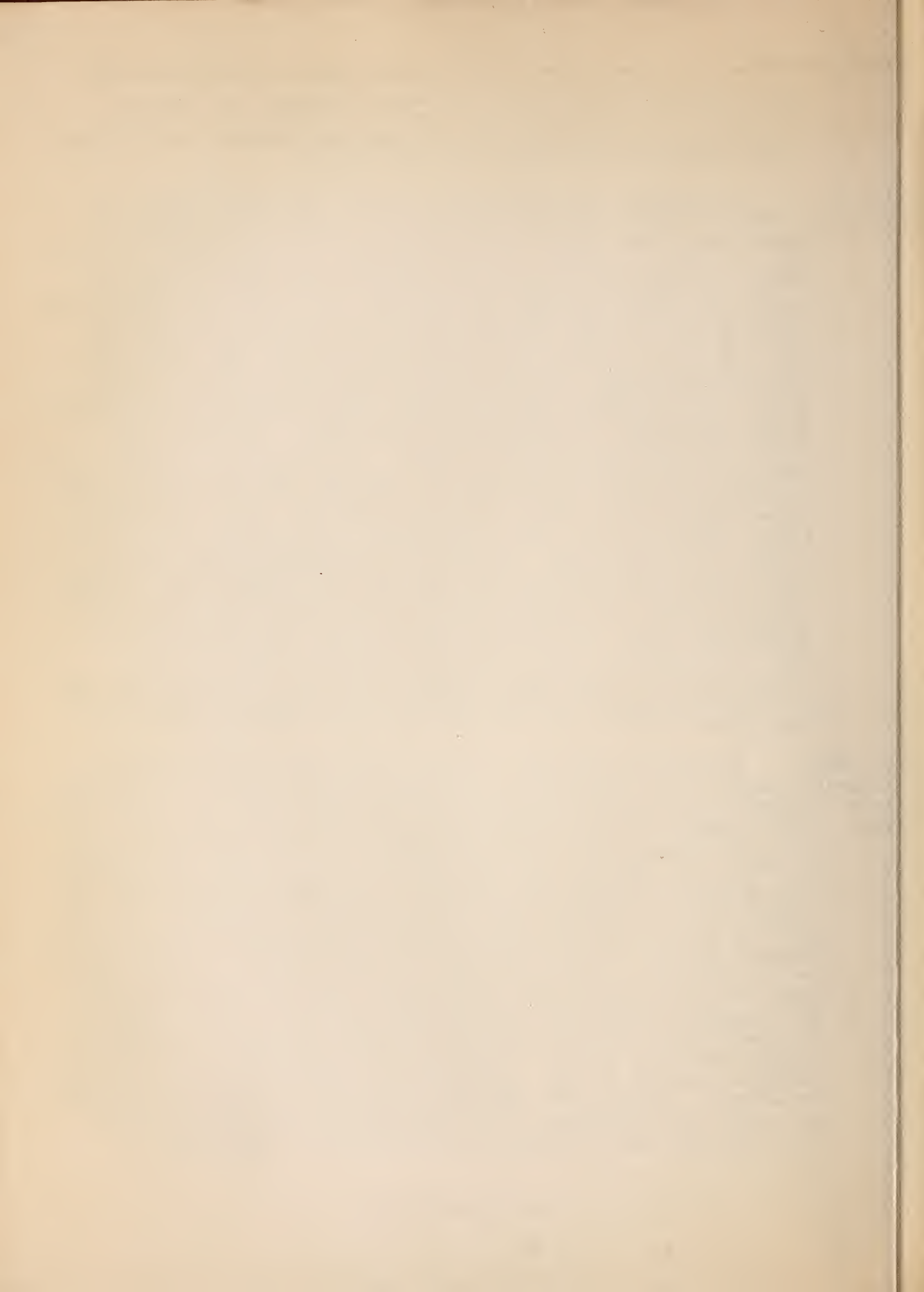
An editorial in The New York Times of September 7 says: "It is announced that eighteen months hence the Interstate Commerce Commission may have the information necessary for judicious action under the Hoch-Smith resolution. It was passed eighteen months ago, as the fruit of previous long agitation to revise the entire railway rate structure for the particular advantage of farmers. In the words of Senator Smith: 'This resolution is for the purpose of declaring the policy of the Congress as to freight rates on agricultural products and directing the Interstate Commission to carry this policy into effect.' The restraint of Congress in not itself enacting the lower rates is prudent. Governors have vetoed and courts have annulled enactments that were confiscatory and not sustained by reasonable information after inquiry. The commission's action is obedient to its instructions, but there is no hope that its rates can help the farmers with this crop or the next. Some may doubt that the commission will ever find a way to benefit the farmers at the cost of shippers of everything else. It asks for information regarding the relative burden of rates on all commodities in each of a dozen



railway groups in this country, and three in Canada. The commission will do its best, but is perhaps cramped by its knowledge of the three fundamental Cs of ratemaking--that is, rates must be made with due regard to the Constitution, the courts and competition."

Southern Development A statement issued by Fenner and Beane, New Orleans, says: "In order to compete with America, Europe is turning to mass production, longer hours, lower wages, and the development of a new and low cost motor fuel. In order to compete with the South and Mississippi Valley, where actual and potential resources and economies in the natural course of events have become impelling, the North and New England have increased the output per unit of labor employed in the steel industry by 50 per cent since 1914; in the boot and shoe industry by 16.5 per cent in the same time, and in the paper industry, by 26 per cent since 1917. The South and the Great Valley, in order to compete with the cheap labor of the Orient, must ultimately supplement their natural advantages by adding increased efficiency, as shown the way by the North. In Textiles, the South is giving a good account of itself. Of the 31,082,482 active spindles in the United States in July, the South reported 16,931,110 with 4,445,543,798 active spindle hours, or 249 hours for each, while the New England States, until recently enjoying a monopoly, reported 12,659,988 active spindles in July, with 2,076,251,399 active spindle hours, or an average of 116 hours each. In steel, the Birmingham district fears no competition. Hydro-electric power will soon enormously extend the metal working enterprise of Alabama, Tennessee and other States....But southern industry is new. It is only beginning to find itself. It's basis is economically sound. It's resources are abundant. It will expand,.... There is an economic force of the first magnitude behind all this. Natural resources, water power, navigable waterways, unspoiled labor, and an increasing impulse to change the drift of the country's commerce from East and West back to North and South are some of the factors."

Trade Commission Reports on Grain Trading The press of September 7 reports: "Increased attention should be given 'to the elimination of the purely gambling element from the grain market,' in the opinion of the Federal Trade Commission. In a report drafted for Congress and made public September 6, the commission discussed the 'uses and abuses and the direct and incidental effects of future trading in grain,' and suggested that any measures tending 'to make the exchanges more exacting as regards the character of the customers and of these customers' methods of trading would tend to improve the situation.' The report set forth a number of general remedial policies rather than definite measures designed to carry such suggestions into effect. 'Registration of persons desiring to trade in futures,' it said, 'might help in the developing of consciousness of the responsibility involved and the demonstrably incompetent ought to be excluded from the market. Credit should not be granted by the broker to facilitate speculative trading in futures, and margins sufficient to make it unnecessary for a trader to unload in haste should be required by rule. Substitutes for adequate margining should not be allowed. In general the speculator should not be permitted to increase his risks out of proportion to his funds available for speculation, as such practices tend to increase the fluctuations of the market....'"



Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 7: New Jersey sacked Irish Cobbler potatoes \$2.60-\$3.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Long Island stock \$2.50-\$3.15. Northern sacked Round Whites \$2.75-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia and North Carolina yellow sweet potatoes \$3-\$5 per barrel in leading eastern markets. New York and Mass. yellow onions \$1.50-\$1.85 sacked per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows \$1.65-\$2. Various varieties of eastern apples 75¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Illinois and Michigan Oldenburgs \$1-\$1.35. Eastern Elberta peaches \$1-\$1.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. Indiana and Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$1.75.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets advanced 17 points, closing at 17.86¢ per lb. New York October future contracts advanced 15 points, closing at 17.85¢.

Grain prices Quoted: No.2 red winter-St.Louis \$1.36. No.1 hard winter-Kansas City \$1.33. No.2 yellow corn-Kansas City \$.82. No.3 yellow corn St.Louis \$.79. No.3 white oats-Minneapolis .35; Kansas City .39. (Prepared by Bur. Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and	Average closing price	Sept. 7,	Sept. 6,	Sept. 5, 1925
Railroads	20 Industrials	166.10	(No market)	141.30
	20 R.R. stocks	123.02	" "	101.63
(Wall St. Jour., Sept. 8.)				



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Responsibility, approval or disapproval, for views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect accurately the news of importance.

Vol. XXII, No. 59

Section 1

September 9, 1926

THE PRESIDENT AND FARM MEASURES

A dispatch to-day from Paul Smith's, N.Y., says: "President Coolidge is consulting farm experts to obtain their opinion of a new farm relief program that will appear in the next session of Congress, it was declared at Paul Smith's yesterday. The administration may offer a plan to aid cooperatives and propose a new system of caring for surplus farm products by the farmers rather than through a subsidy created by the Government, as was proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill.

"These conferences, which began early in his vacation, were continued yesterday when W.I.Drummond, chairman of the American Farm Congress, submitted to Mr. Coolidge a new farm relief plan which embodies the same general idea as the Fess bill, except that it provides that the farmers shall initiate the formation of co-operatives and be assisted by the Government only by more flexible credits. Mr. Drummond said he was opposed to the price fixing features of the McNary-Haugen bill, but thought the Government, through a cooperative system created by the farmers, might be able to aid the latter in disposing of their surplus staples, such as cotton, grains, wool and tobacco. The plan, which sets up cooperatives and offers a program for disposition of the surpluses, has been sent to the leading members of Congress representing farming sections.

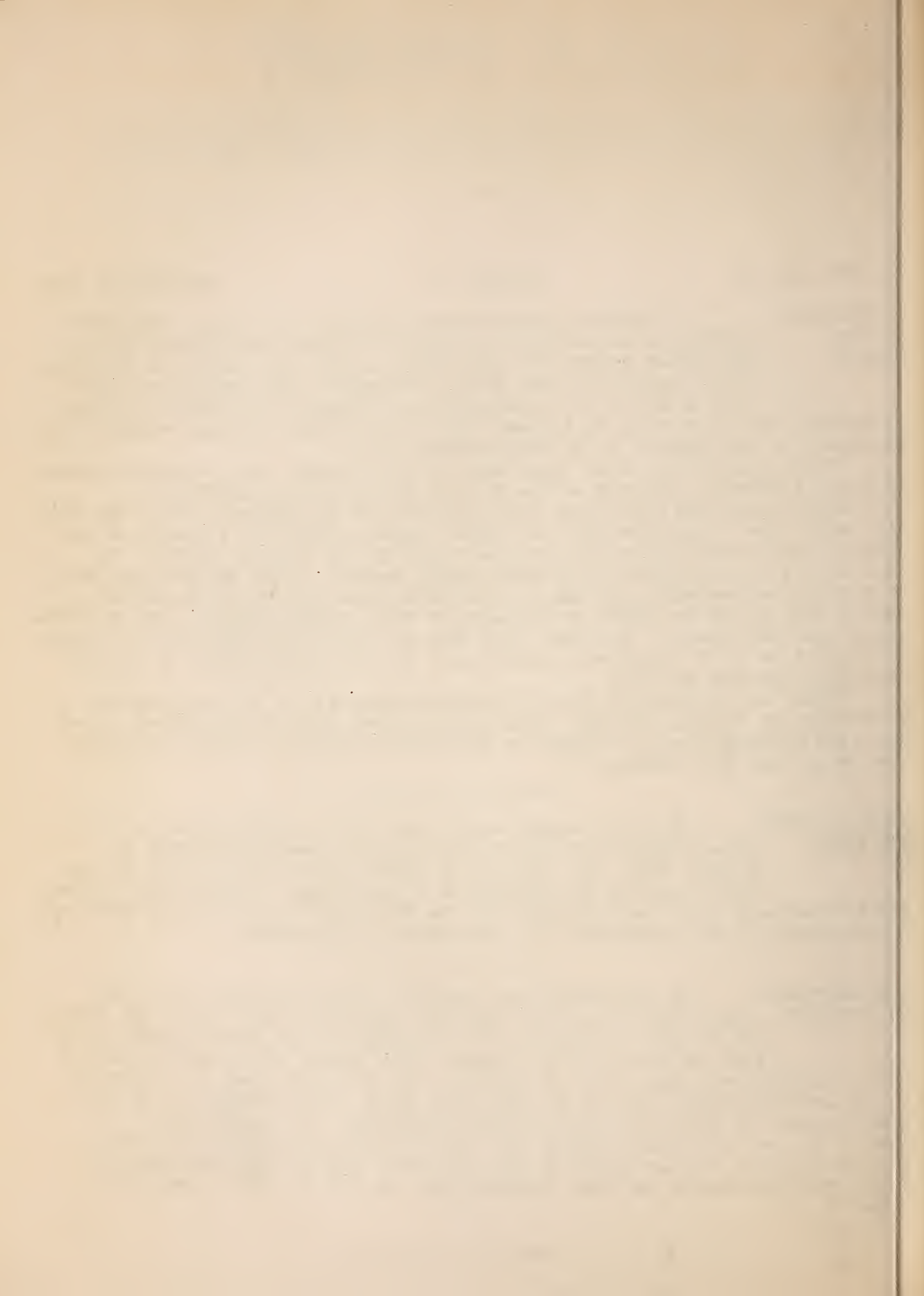
"There was no statement from the President Sept. 8 as to the new proposal. Mr. Coolidge is studying all farm relief plans evolved, and, it is declared, he may make a new recommendation to Congress on this question which is still a political issue in the Corn Belt States...."

FARMER FOR LAND BANK BOARD

The press to-day reports that John C. Smith of Mandan, N.D., was appointed yesterday a director of the Federal Land Bank at St.Paul, Minn. Mr. Smith is an active farmer and will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Paul Preus. Commissioner Williams said the Farm Loan Board had concluded that the directorate of the St.Paul bank would be strengthened by the appointment of a man active in agriculture.

AMERICAN POTATO BUG IN FRANCE

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Paris says: "The potato bug is the latest American importation into France that threatens the good relations of the two peoples. The potato growers of the West and center of the country, where 'spuds' grow thickest, declare that the plague comes from across the Atlantic, but they don't seem to be aware of the old American defense against the bug, paris green. The partridge is the only effective agent of destruction they have yet discovered. The hunting season is about to open and the farmers demand that the Government prohibit the shooting of partridges because they are going to save the potato crop and thus help save the franc. The game hunters say their licenses cost too much to admit of any restrictions."



Section 2

Beef Grading

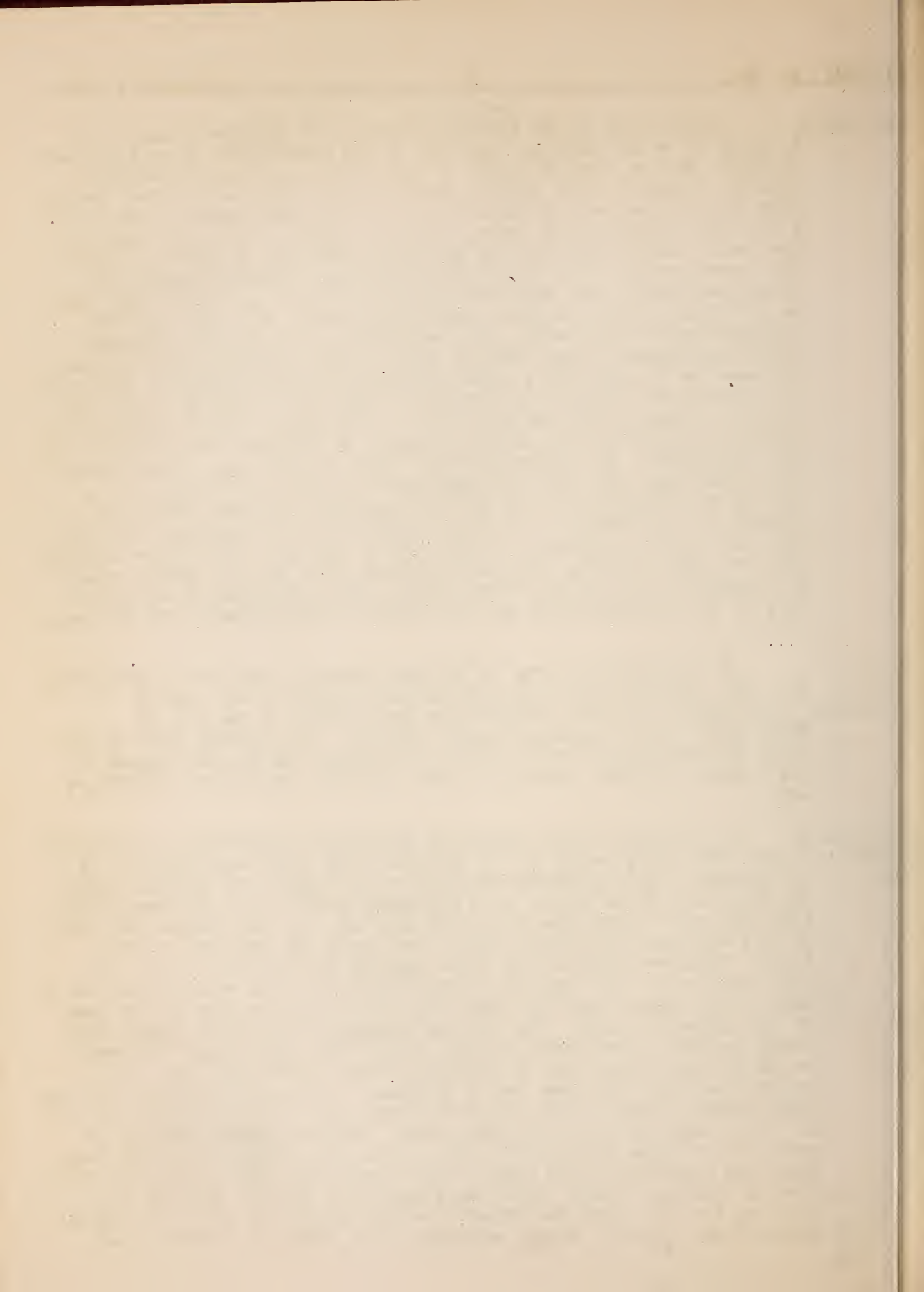
An editorial in The Breeder's Gazette for September 2 says: "Who is going to be the first to 'cash in' on the Government's three top brands of beef? We have special brands of hams, bacon and lard and delicious milk-fed chickens in the markets, but 'nothing doing' as yet about certifying Blue Ribbon beef to those who love it and stand ready to pay for it. A prominent eastern hotel owner, who is personally a rare good judge of fine beef, states that the only way he can make sure of getting supplied with prime product is to deal with professional 'graders'--naming two firms answering to that appellation; and he assures us that he pays them an extravagant price for their guaranteed service, and that they--the graders--and not the feeders nor the killers are reaping the handsome profit represented by the contract price. This certainly points the way for some one to step into a trade capable of material expansion. Thousands of consumers are complaining bitterly at the lack of quality in the beef they are obliged to buy and try to eat. Some people seem to question the ability of the Government graders properly to discharge their function in this connection. The Gazette does not share in that fear. Meat graders are trained men, not political appointees; and can be trusted to be as fair in this branding work as are the inspectors now under veterinary direction. Both require technical knowledge and the department does not send out clerks nor novices in this sort of service. The Gazette predicts that the time is coming when the Government stamp will be eagerly sought by consumers, and that the concern first taking advantage of the service will be the best-advertised and the best-patronized house in the business."

British
Columbia
Agriculture

An agricultural survey in British Columbia, based on the production for 1925, estimates the gross agricultural wealth for the year at \$220,608,000, and the revenues from the products of the soil at \$42,444,000, says a Canadian Pacific bulletin. The average value of farm lands was \$88 an acre, which included buildings, and was the highest in the Dominion, and the value of orchard and fruit lands alone was \$301 an acre.

Demonstration
Farming in
Quebec

An editorial in The Journal of Agriculture (Montreal) for September 1 says: "The whole secret of the success of the farms being operated as demonstration farms at thirty-three points throughout the province under the direction of the Quebec Field Husbandry Service is to be found in the fact that these farms have been given programs. No one realizes the truth of this statement more fully than do the owners and operators of these farms. Whatever may have been their opinions at the outset, when they were asked to put into operation certain practices that were perhaps new to them, a few seasons only have been required to convince them of the value of the suggestions made. Nor are they backward about giving credit where credit is due. 'I had wanted to farm better than I was doing,' the owner of one of these farms told us recently,--'but I didn't know how. Now I can go ahead and make money out of my place.' Nor was he talking idly. His books showed a steady march during the four years that his program has been in force, from loss to really good profit. And the enthusiastic way in which all of these farmers have taken to the idea shows how heartily they have been convinced of its value. More significant still is the fact that down in Champlain County, where the farmers have had the opportunity of watching for five years the effect of a real program on one of the typical farms of the district, thirty neighbors of Mr. Bigue, the owner of the



local demonstration farm, have asked the Field Husbandry Service to study their projects and to suggest programs that they may follow. And when farmers generally throughout the province realize their need of such a program and search out something suited to their circumstances, we shall have a real revival in Quebec agriculture...."

Farm Product: An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for September 8 says: "A
Prices bank president in Texas suggests to The Wall Street Journal a plan for securing equitable prices for farm products. He believes that arbitrary price fixing is impracticable but suggests a Government committee to post fair prices every day. He writes in part as follows: 'I understand that the call rate for money posted daily by the New York Stock Exchange is arrived at by a committee of three members, one representing the Stock Exchange, one the banks and the other the public. These rates are, of course, not binding upon anyone. They merely represent an official expression of what the committee considers fair. Borrowers and lenders may observe or ignore such rates. Why could not our Government appoint a committee to post daily "fair prices" for agricultural products? Would not the findings of such a committee exert a substantial and wholesome influence in the premises.' To this the answer is a decided 'No'. New York's call money rate is purely a local and not a national or international matter. When the committee meets it has definite information as to the amount of money available in New York at the close of the business day. It makes an estimate of the probable demand the next day, and then decides upon what it thinks should be a fair price for money. Observe that even in this the law of supply and demand governs the rate fixing. But the committee, while having definite knowledge of the supply does not have information as to the demand. This may prove entirely different from what they expected....The effect upon the money market will then be the same as upon the cotton market when the farmers rush their crop to market faster than the consumers can use it--the price goes down. The law of supply and demand decides the price for money in Wall Street, the fixing of a rate by the committee is merely an effort to arrive at a conclusion as to what the supply and demand will be in this local market... What would be the chance for a politically appointed committee of experts in estimating the demand for wheat or cotton tomorrow? Nothing short of the infinite mind can do this. The present system of marketing is based on the opinion of buyers and sellers as to what the demand will be. A Government committee, even if possessed of the highest intelligence and integrity, could know no more than the market. Almost inevitably it would know less. It could only make bad guesses and disturb the market which would react upon the farmer whose last state would be worse than his first."

Penney-Gwinn An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for September 5 says: "It
Agricultur- may be rather presumptuous to designate the J.C.Penney-Gwinn Institute
al Insti- of Applied Agriculture, about to go into operation near Green Cove Springs,
tute in Clay County, as Florida's institute--as a Florida enterprise. However, it is such, but, as yet, only in the matter of location. By its work, through which this State will receive direct benefit, it will be determined whether or not this is a Florida institution, notwithstanding that its principal founder, Mr. J.C. Penney, is not native to Florida. He came here from another State with distinguished business achievements to his credit, and with ample financial resources. The coming here of Mr. Penney is due to the fact that he discovered in Florida, and particularly in Clay County, enormous possibilities for agricultural development

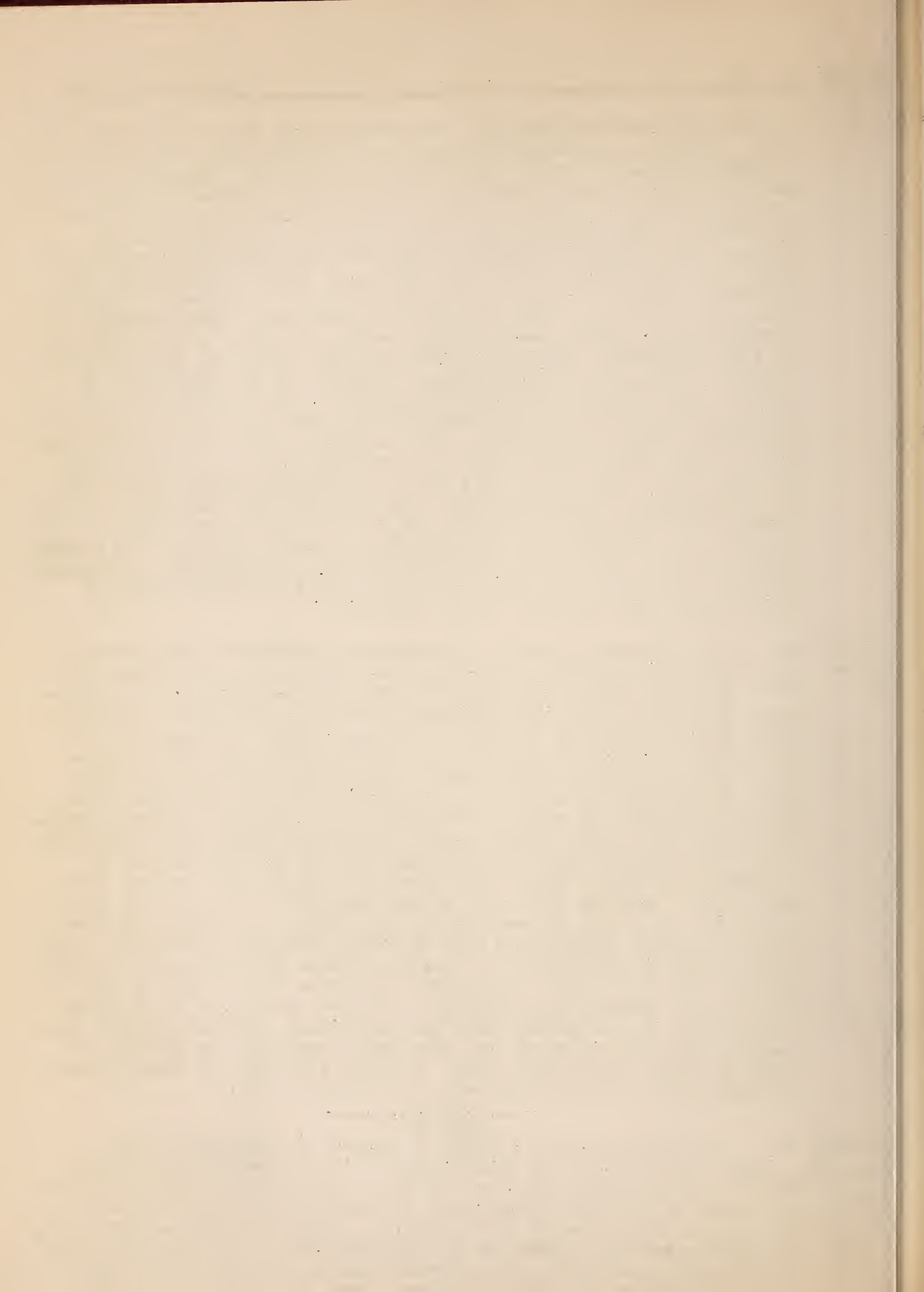


of the most practical character. He acquired more than 120,000 acres of land, proved to be admirably adapted for agriculture and horticulture, and without any special trumpeting proceeded to establish what now is known as the J.C. Penney-Gwinn Institute of Applied Agriculture, for the practical instruction of young men and young women in the theory and practice of farming. This institute will begin its work on the first day of October next, known as registration day, and the indications are that the applicants for admission will come from every State in the Union....The president and head of extension service is Albert A. Johnson, who carries the degree of B.S.A. of the University of Wisconsin....Prof. Francis Orville Clark, another member of the faculty, in charge of the department of Farm Management, comes with experience very similar to that of Doctor Johnson, as does Dr. D. Walter Morton, in charge of the department of Agricultural Economics and Academic Subjects....This institute, that is being established in Florida, presents such great possibilities that it is impossible within limited space even to refer to them. It is easy, however, to see and to realize what an institution of this character means to this State, first of all, and then, to the entire United States, for its instructors, of the very best, will be called from everywhere, and its students will come from all the States in the Union, to the number it is possible to accommodate. It is reasonable to expect that from this Penney-Gwinn Institute will go out practical knowledge of agriculture and agricultural influences that will be of vast benefit to all the people of this Nation, and, possibly, of all the world."

Roadside Tree An editorial in The New York Times for September 8 says: "Trees
Legislation along highways are yearly becoming better appreciated....Too often, how-
ever, the trees are at the mercy not only of passers-by and of neighboring farmers but of the road-building authorities, who have not failed to destroy noble specimens in order to flatten a curve. To Maryland goes the credit of having been among the first to realize that the roadside trees require legal protection and to inaugurate a policy to care for them, to replace them and to plant new trees where none had been before. How this campaign was waged is described by F.W. Besley, the State Forester of Maryland, in the current number of American Forests and Forest Life. ...It has sometimes been contended that forestry of this sort has no economic importance. Shade trees along the road may not have any cash sale value. But they add to the scenic beauty and to the comfort of the roads in a way not to be measured in mere dollars. In Europe the practice of roadside planting has been of actual financial consequence, owing to the scarcity of firewood. In parts of France the roads have even been planted with fruit trees. Throughout the United States there is much to be gained by encouraging the planting of shade trees along the highways. Fortunately, various garden clubs and other local organizations have long realized this and are doing what they can to encourage the planting of trees by public and private means. A little foresight now would do much to beautify the roads of the country for years to come."

Section 3

Department of An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for September 8 says:
Agriculture "What, after all, is the farm program of the national administration?
The President rightly enough has often and vigorously frowned upon McNary and Haugen schemes that would openly and frankly subsidize the farmers at the expense of the rest of the community. Yet at intervals members of the President's official family who are currently said to have full Presidential approval come forth with proposals that in principle are not much different from all the others that have found such positive and well



supported disapproval at the White House. One of the latest of these is the newest scheme of the Secretary of Agriculture, who, incidentally, seems to feel confident that what he terms 'farm prosperity' is just around the corner in any case. Whatever he may think of the agricultural situation, he is nonetheless willing to suggest that farmers be furnished public funds in large amounts to 'stabilize' prices and 'assure an even flow' of farm products to the market. His plan may lack some of the hideous elements contained in most of the Haugen schemes, but it has plenty to condemn it. As a matter of fact, it varies only in detail from those that he has opposed on more than one occasion and that his Chief has sworn undying enmity to....."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 8: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs \$14.25, bulk of sales \$10.50 to \$13.75.

Wisconsin sacked Round White potatoes on the Chicago carlot market \$2.80-\$3 per 100 pounds, \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. New Jersey sacked Cobblers firm at \$2.85-\$3.15 in eastern cities. Long Island Cobblers \$2.50-\$3.15. North Carolina and Virginia yellow variety sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4.50 per barrel in eastern distributing centers; \$3.50-\$3.75 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New York and Mass. yellow variety onions \$1.50-\$1.90 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers; \$1.50-\$1.60 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Eastern Elberta peaches \$1.25-\$2 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket. Illinois and Indiana Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.25 in the Middle West. New York Oldenburg apples 60¢-90¢ per bushel basket. Illinois and Michigan stock 65¢-\$1.35.

Closing prices on 92 score butter: New York 43¢; Chicago 41 3/4¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Single Daisies 21 3/4¢; Double Daisies 21 3/4¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 22 3/4¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark Northern-Minneapolis \$1.37-\$1.47. No.2 red winter-Chicago \$1.32; St.Louis \$1.36. No.2 hard winter-Chicago \$1.32; Kansas City \$1.33. No.2 yellow corn-Chicago 80¢; Kansas City 82¢. No.3 yellow corn-Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 78¢; St.Louis 80¢. No.3 white corn-St.Louis 80¢. No.3 white oats-Chicago 37¢; Minneapolis 36¢; St. Louis 37¢; Kansas City 40¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 15 points, closing at 17.71¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 15 points, closing at 17.70¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and	Average closing price	Sept. 8,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 8, 1925
Railroads	20 Industrials	165.05	166.10	140.86
	20 R.R. stocks	121.79	123.02	101.58

(Wall St. Jour., Sept. 9.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXII, No. 60

Section 1

September 10, 1926

FARM AID LEGISLATION

A dispatch from Paul Smith's to The New York Times to-day says: "Outlining the prospective legislative program for the next session of Congress, Representative Tilson, Republican House Leader, while at Paul Smith's yesterday, was not optimistic over farm relief or the carrying out the constitutional provision respecting reapportionment of the House on the basis of the 1920 census. 'Nothing can be done to stabilize the prices of farm products and take care of the surplus,' Mr. Tilson said. 'Since there was no agreement on this legislation in the last session, I do not see how much can be hoped for from the coming session of a little over three months. About all that can be done is to pass the appropriation bills and complete the legislation left unfinished in the last session. If the farmers should agree upon legislation that would be sound, Congress might be able to act. But so far I have seen no stand that will satisfy the farmers and at the same time falls within sound economic limits. The farmer needs help, but very little can be given to him in a legislative way. He is governed by the supply of law and demand and his recovery, while slow, naturally will come through the operation of such laws.'...."

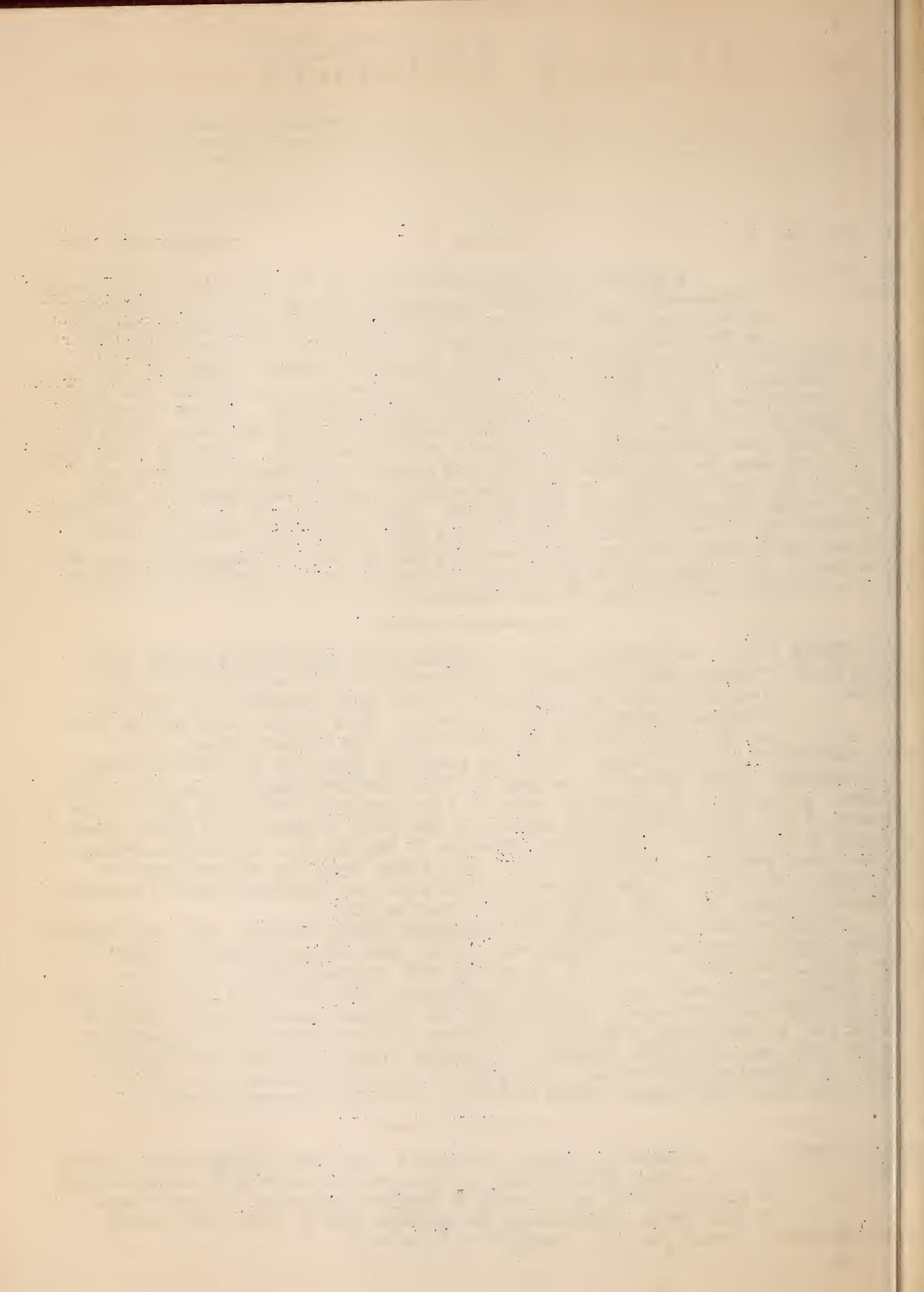
RUBBER SUPPLY IN GUAYULE PLANT REPORTED

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia to-day says: "Rubber from the guayule shrub offers the United States its most favorable means of meeting the world rubber demands, the American Chemical Society was told yesterday. This shrub, found growing wild on the rocky hills of Northern Mexico and Southern Texas, is now under cultivation in California. 'With the advent of means for the stabilization and improvement of the rubber in the guayule shrub the development of an agricultural guayule industry in this country takes on a new impetus,' Dr. David Spence, vice president of the Continental Rubber Company of New York, declared at a crude rubber symposium of the society. 'The major obstacles in the way of a successful development have been overcome,' he said, 'and we have every reason to believe that the United States will find in the improved product from the cultivated guayule a material which will meet the major requirements of manufacture.'

"G.H. Carnahan, president of the Continental Rubber Company, told the chemists that the guayule shrub had been found over a total area of approximately 130,000 square miles, but taken in units of one square mile it was probable that not a single guayule plant ever grew on 115,000 such units. 'The practical point,' he said, 'is that guayule did not select by preference the barren, rocky hillsides where we now find it. It was driven away from the better soils by irresistible competition. A really large and dependable expansion of guayule output, he said, could best be obtained by intensive cultivation of the plant in certain portions of two mildly frost-bitten belts that extend around the earth within the temperate zones....'"

MEXICAN COTTON EXPORTS

A Monterey, Mexico, dispatch to the press of September 9 states that more than 200,000 bales of this year's cotton crop in Mexico will be exported, most of it going to England, according to John M. Lokey, of Fort Worth, representing an American firm of buyers now making regular shipments through Tampico, destined to Liverpool.



Section 2

Agricultural Education An editorial in Michigan Farmer for September 4 says: "Now is the time to think of agriculture as a vocation, according to the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. He believes that, when the young men and women of to-day are ready for their life work the business of agriculture will be on a basis comparable with other lines of endeavor. There are a number of things pointing in this direction. People are leaving the farms and swelling the urban population, with the result that each farmer has a constantly growing number of Americans to feed....Machinery is being developed to enable larger production with less labor. This is everywhere evident. The introduction of large teams and the tractor has enabled a single man to accomplish what two and three men formerly did.But all of these movements require a better prepared farmer. The handling of complicated machinery, the meeting of more exacting crop conditions, the fighting of new diseases and insect pests, the improvement of crops for supplying a more critical demand, these all need the attention of men who are informed and well trained. This training can best be secured through the agricultural courses of our high schools and colleges. We believe with Secretary Jardine that the boy or the girl who chooses to study agriculture will find himself or herself in an equally advantageous position with those who prepare for other lines of work."

Agriculture and Industry Only through organization can agriculture be adequately synchronized with the economic fluctuations of the Nation, according to Oscar G. Mayer, of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, who presided September 9 over the afternoon session of the American Congress of Industry at Philadelphia. "The agricultural problems of the individual farmer are inseparable from the current problems of agriculture in general," Mr. Mayer stated. "A corresponding situation in industry has led to the trade association movement. If industries are organized, there is even more reason why agriculture should be. It is a fact, however, that the greater need is accompanied, is even accounted for, by greater difficulties. My sympathy with farm organization is not altruistic; it is practical and is based on business reasons. Organization means system; lack of it means lack of system. If the agriculture which underlies our industry is disorderly, the industry itself will have elements of disorder. If it is organized, the industry may find its situation and its trends becoming increasingly orderly. From the farmer's viewpoint and from the viewpoint of the disinterested observer, there are other reasons why the farmers should be organized. In that way they can help themselves; and they should help themselves. We should help them also, just as they should help industry with its problems."

The attitude of industry toward farmers and their problems, as it has expressed itself in the last year or so, has not been all that it should be, in Mr. Mayer's opinion. "Industry has been quick to declare what farmers' proposals it is against---and that is industry's right---but it has also been too slow to declare what proposals it is for," he stated. "I can understand the attitude of the industrialist who says that he is opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill or any other specific legislation looking toward farm relief, but I can not understand the industrialist whose attitude is solely one of opposition," Mr. Mayer continued. "If agriculture is asked to interest itself in the economic problems of industry, then industry should feel an equal obligation to interest itself in the economic problems of agriculture. I hope all industrialists will take this view."

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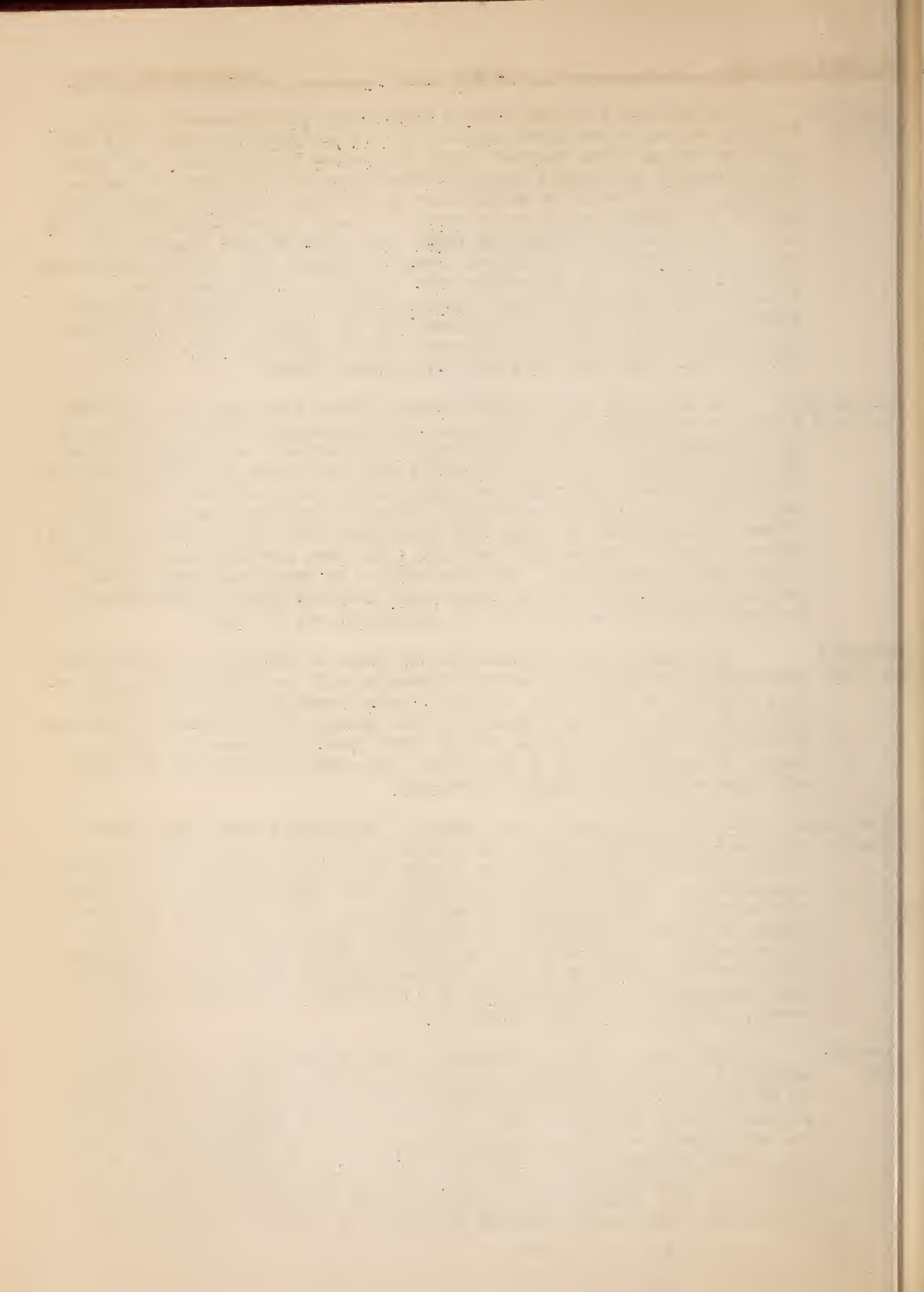
Bananas in Florida An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for September 9 says: ".... Florida can raise excellent bananas, and is now producing some very fine fruit on banana farms somewhat below the center of the State. The raising of bananas has passed the experiment state in some parts of the peninsula, and extension of cultivation is reported. But the industry has not as yet assumed great proportions. It would be an excellent thing, no doubt, if developed largely, as there could then be sold bananas much nearer ripe than are now offered, from the trees. With cold storage available for the cars and the market only a matter of hours away, the bananas would probably be more inviting than is now generally possible. Banana growing is one of the thousand and one things not yet undertaken on the scale that would seem warranted by the splendid fruit already shown and the certainty of ready and constant demand."

Canadian Farm Loan Rates 1 An editorial in The Grain Growers' Guide (Winnipeg) for September 1 says: "Announcement has been made from Washington that the interest on farm mortgages under the Federal Farm Loan System is to be reduced from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent....The Federal land banks have shown what can be done in providing farmers with cheap mortgage credit when an earnest effort is made to do it. Five per cent money would look good to western farmers. It may be impossible to reach that low figure here but the Government can borrow money at 4.8 per cent and with 1 per cent for expenses, 6 per cent money would be available. With the farmers of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana getting money at 5 per cent, interest rates of from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent north of the boundary are distinctly out of line."

Cottonseed Rate Cut An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch to the press of September 9 reports that intra-State freight rates on raw cottonseed will be reduced one-third, or to a flatrate of \$15 a car, on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway in the immediate future, it is announced by the Georgia Public Service Commission. The reduced rates will be in effect while green cottonseed is being moved, or until the last of September, and other railroads in the State are expected to make similar reductions.

Cotton Textile Institute A Boston dispatch to the press of September 9 says: "The Cotton Textile Institute now represents nearly 19,000,000 of the country's cotton spindles, according to an announcement made September 8 by the new organization. Mills in twenty-two States are cooperating in the Nation-wide movement to bring about better business. It is expected that the number of concerns enrolled will be greatly increased previous to the first meeting of the institute in New York, October 20. Aid in merchandising and the solution of sales problems will be the principal work of the organization. The institute, it is asserted, will supply a more careful study of the style trend....."

Individual Wealth There are 11,000 millionaires in the United States to-day, it is estimated by Joseph S. McCoy, Government Actuary, United States Treasury, in an article in the current American Bankers Association Journal, which points out that this means that one person out of every 10,450 Americans has accumulated a fortune of a million dollars. Mr. McCoy declares that the Nation now has its first billionnaire. / "...The distribution of millionaires by States for 1923 was: Alabama 26, Arizona 7, Arkansas 24, California 470, Colorado 44, Connecticut 180, Delaware 24, District of Columbia 86, Florida 51, Georgia 42, Hawaii 30, Idaho 1, Illinois 800,



Indiana 85, Iowa 33, Kansas 17, Kentucky 32, Louisiana 35, Maine 30, Maryland 129, Massachusetts 610, Michigan 312, Minnesota 110, Mississippi 14, Missouri 174, Montana 3, Nebraska 16, Nevada 1, New Hampshire 28, New Jersey 390, New Mexico 1, New York 2,800, North Carolina 63, North Dakota 0, Ohio 361, Oklahoma 33, Oregon 28, Pennsylvania 1,052, Rhode Island 83, South Carolina 19, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 29, Texas 96, Utah 6, Vermont 15, Virginia 36, Washington 24, West Virginia 52, Wisconsin 95, Wyoming 2. The statistics clearly show that wealth and population go hand in hand, New York naturally having the largest number, followed by Pennsylvania and Illinois. The latest returns we have from our three wealthiest citizens are that they owned \$33,811,500 of the obligations of States and political subdivisions thereof, \$82,691,850 of obligations of the United States not taxable and \$3,823,598 partially taxable. In addition they held corporate securities from which the dividends in 1924 amounted to about \$30,000,000. This represents a total of stocks and bonds held by these three persons of from \$750,000,000 to \$800,000,000, from which they received about \$34,500,000 interest and dividends. If to the value of these securities be added the value of all the other property owned by these three millionaires - their non-productive or inactive securities, their holdings of real estate, collections of art, jewelry, and all other personal property - it would seem safe to say that the entire present value of their gross estates will be in excess of \$2,000,000,000, - or because of the newness and class of investments of two of these, over \$1,000,000,000 for our wealthiest man - a billionaire."

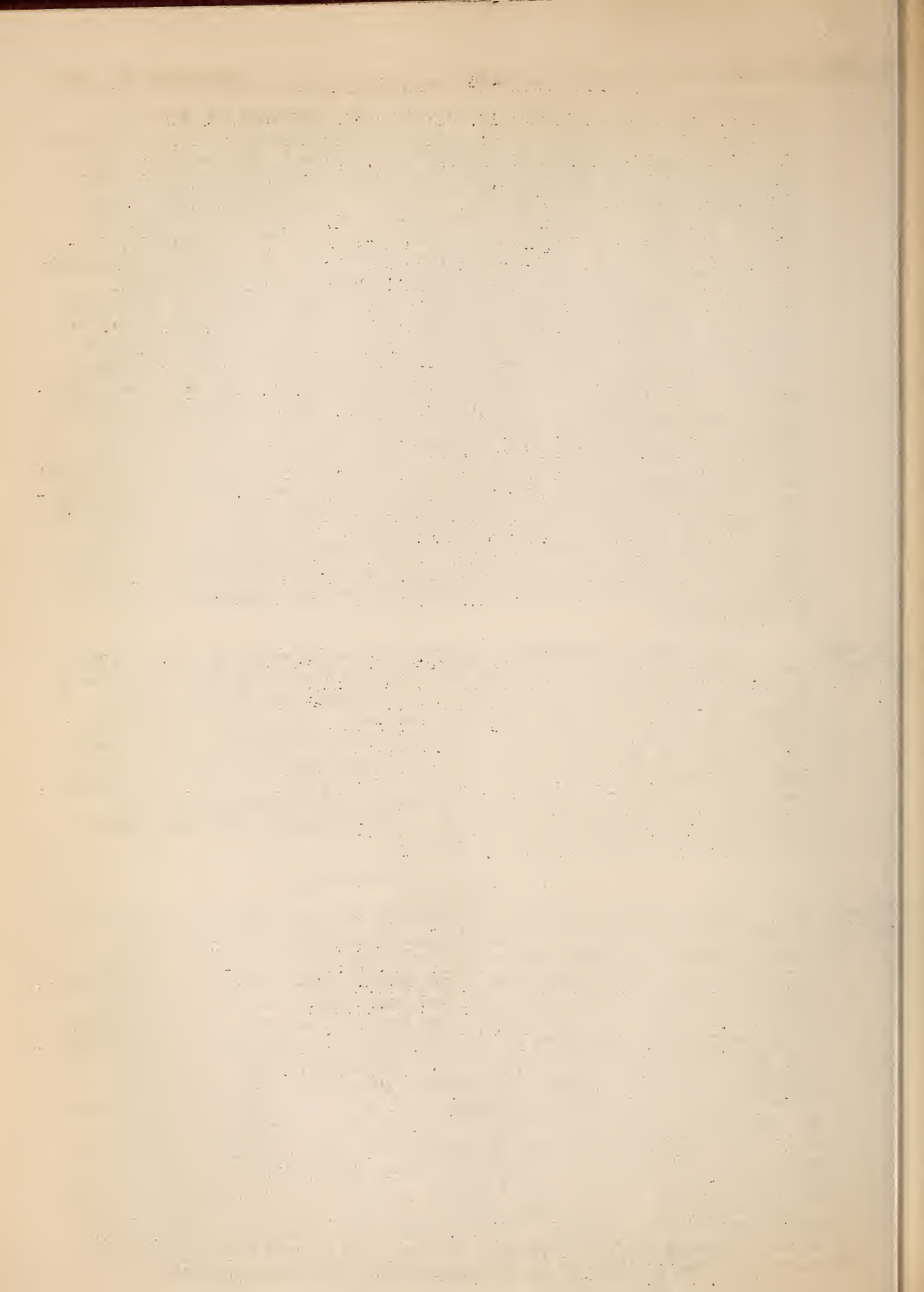
Omaha Land
Bank Rate
Cut

The press of September 9 states that a reduction of 1/4 of 1 per cent in the interest rate of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Nebr., as of October 1, was announced September 8 by the Farm Loan Board. This places the rate after that date at 5 per cent. Farm Loan Commissioner Williams said the reduction was in keeping with the policy of the board and officers of the bank to give the farm borrowers the lowest rate of interest consistent with sound banking and conditions in the bond market. The Omaha bank is the largest of the Federal land banks having net mortgage loans outstanding in excess of \$133,000,000. The bank serves Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The publisher of The Iowa Homestead, in his issue for September 2, says: "The quiet growth of the cooperative movement in the United States has been somewhat overlooked in recent demands for new forms of agricultural relief legislation. Few farmers even realize the tremendous volume of business being done, and the rapid expansion of cooperative activities. Chris L. Christensen, the head of the newly created division of agricultural cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, in commenting upon the proposed activities of the department under legislation enacted by the last session of Congress, states that during the last decade cooperative marketing associations have more than doubled in number, and their volume of business is three times as great as in 1915. The total business transacted by cooperative associations in both buying and selling now aggregates the large sum of \$2,500,000,000 annually, and the growth seems only to have started. These facts are significant to me to indicate that considerable progress is being made in developing better marketing of farm products, for certainly there could be no such growth unless existing cooperatives were meeting with a considerable degree of success....The program to be followed by Mr. Christensen and the



department is one which should meet with general approval.....It will be unwise to dismiss this program as announced by Mr. Christensen as one which does not entirely meet the needs of agriculture. It is one which rests upon the assumption that inevitably, regardless of what legislation may be enacted, the farmer will be compelled to stand upon his own feet and to administer for himself any marketing system which may be adopted. This is the only sound view to take, and I know of very few leaders who dispute its soundness. Certainly, therefore, a Federal agency which has the power to place at the disposal of all cooperative marketing agencies the results of extended research into what has been done, or what may be done in the future, has a great field of service...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 9: Chicago livestock quotations: Top price of hogs \$14.25, bulk of sales \$10.50 to \$13.75.

Wisconsin sacked Round White potatoes on the Chicago carlot market \$3.10-\$3.25 per 100 pounds and sold at \$2.40-\$2.60 f.o.b. Wauwata. Virginia and North Carolina yellow sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per barrel. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.40 per bushel hamper. New York and Massachusetts yellow onions \$1.50-\$1.90 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern consuming centers; \$1.50 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows \$1.75-\$2. Peach prices on eastern Elbertas 75¢-\$1.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets. Indiana and Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$2 in the Middle West. New York and Michigan Oldenburg apples 65¢-90¢ per bushel basket in consuming centers.

Closing butter prices on 92 score: New York 43¢; Chicago 42¢; Philadelphia 44¢; Boston 43 1/2¢.

Closing prices at Wisconsin primary cheese markets: Single Daisies 21 3/4¢; Longhorns 22¢; Square Prints 23¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points, closing at 17.52¢ per lb. New York October future contracts declined 19 points, closing at 17.51¢. New Orleans October futures declined 20 points, closing at 17.56¢.

Grain prices quoted: No.1 dark northern-Minneapolis \$1.37-\$1.48. No.2 red winter-Chicago \$1.34; St.Louis \$1.35. No.2 hard winter Chicago \$1.35; Kansas City \$1.26-\$1.34. No.2 yellow corn-Chicago 81¢; Kansas City 82¢. No.3 yellow corn-St.Louis 81¢; Minneapolis 80¢. No.3 white oats-Chicago 36¢; No.4 St.Louis 35¢; No.3 white oats-Minneapolis 37¢; Kansas City 39¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

Industrials and Railroads	Average closing price	Sept. 9,	Sept. 8,	Sept. 9, 1925
	20 Industrials	164.94	165.05	142.40
	20 R.R. stocks	121.76	121.79	102.75

(Wall St. Jour., Sept. 10.)

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